The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXIII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1900. NO. 18

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE PRESIDENT NERVE FAILS HIM ONCE MORE.

He Has Already Made a Change of Front in the Settlement of the Claim Against the Turks.—He's a Quitter Sure.

WASHIGTON, April 30.—The broad streak of yellow down the backbone of the McKinley administration, the exhibition of which disgusted so many Americans during the weeks which immediately preceded the war with Spain, is again in full view of the world. The present exhibition is connected with our relations with Turkey. Only a few days ago, all of the well-known disseminators of semi-official news, in Washington, were singing a song of jingoism and filling the newspaper men with thrilling stories of the red hot demand the administration had made upon the Sultan of Turkey, to settle those long-standing missionary claims at once, and intimating that if the spondulixs was not at once forthcoming, an American fleet would be sent into the Turkish waters to forcibly collect it. These stories were duly sent out, but they didn't fire the country even a little tiny bit, the people not being in a jingo humor. But they did something else. They brought an intimation from Russia, in the politest diplomatic language that there were reasons which made it incumbent upon Russia to object to any forcible collection of claims from the Sultan. That threw Secretary Hay into a blue funk, almost as bad as would have followed a snubbing by an English lord, and straightway the yellow streak in the administration backbone was uncovered, to add to the gaiety of nations and to the humiliation of Americans, and the official announcement made that this government had at no time intended to go beyond diplomatic insistance in trying to make the Sultan pay that claim. A famous American wit once commented upon an exhibition of a yellow streak by a public man by saying: "God Almighty hates a quitter," and it is well known to every observing man that the American people also hate a quitter.

The Senate seems to be pretty nearly unanimous in one thing at least—that the U. S. Senate has no authority to investigate a state legislature's qualification to elect a U. S. Senator. Although the temptation to go behind the action of the West Virginia legislature which elected Nathan B. Scott, to the Senate was great, there being plenty of evidence of crookedness, only three Senators—Pettus and Morgan, of Ala., and Turner, of Wash., voted for the motion of Senator Pettus to send the resolution declaring Scott entitled to his seat back to Committee with instructions to further investigate his election.

Senator Allen rebuked Senator Chandler for his apparent anxiety to railroad the resolution reported from the elections committee, declaring Senator Clark, of Montana, not entitled to his seat through the Senate when he said: "Every man must realize that it is asking a good deal of any one who occupies a place in this chamber to take the mere conclusions of a Committee, without an opportunity of reading the evidence upon which those conclusions are based. I am not interested in this case one way or the other, but the Senate cannot expect to dispose of it in two or three days when it has taken the Committee three months to hear witnesses and reach a judgment. That would be ridiculous in any tribunal."

It is strongly believed that the resignation of Senator Clark will make a vote unnecessary on this resolution, although he still declines to talk for publication.

Democratic Senators have decided that the army reorganization bill contains so many objectionable features that they will not allow it to go through the Senate, and notice to that effect has been served on the Republicans. Among the striking features of the army bill are provisions for making Gen. Miles lieutenant general (put in to catch Democratic votes) and Gen. Corbin major general; for the increase of the regular army and for doubling the number of cadets to West Point. Senator Jones, of Ark., the Democratic leader, who never minces words when he has anything to say, declared the army bill to be full of rascality.

The Republican leaders will allow the Nicaragua Canal bill to pass the House this week, simply because they saw that they could not prevent it, but their present program is to hang it up in the Senate, for fear that its passage would not be pleasing to England, which is already somewhat displeased because the Nicaragua Canal Treaty has not been ratified. Still, the country is expected to believe the repeated assertions of administration men that there is no secret understanding between the McKinley administration and the English government.

Whatever the administration may be able to do in the House with the ship-subsidy job, the scheme will not get through the senate at this session. The Democratic Senators who opposed this scheme have received unexpected support in their fight against it, from Quay's Republican friends, who intend to let Hanna, who is the most active pusher of the job, see that they resent the successful deal by which he kept Quay out of the Senate. These Republican Senators would probably not vote against the subsidy bill if put to the test, but they will probably quietly help the Democratic Senators to prevent its reaching a vote, which will be practically the same thing.

A Decision on the Poor Law

An act was passed by the legislature of 1893, providing for the payment, by counties having no almshouse, of all costs incurred by the several poor districts in caring for paupers whose legal settlement is unknown. Judge Olmstead, of Potter county, declared this law to be unconstitutional, and under his decision the Potter authorities refused to pay such costs to poor districts. Now the supreme court has decided the act to be valid, in a case from Armstrong county, and the supreme court has virtually affirmed the decision. The law recognizes it is right that all needy, sick or injured indigent persons should be cared for without the delay necessary to determine their legal settlement and the county is expected to bear the expense rather than each township where such help may accidentally be required.

A Month of Sundays.

A "month of Sundays" is an expression commonly used to signify a considerable length of time, but it does not last long as is usually supposed. In reality, a month of Sundays is exactly the same length as any other month, namely, thirty-one days, every day of the week being a Sunday with some nations.

The first day of the week, as every one knows, is a Christian Sunday; Monday is the day kept sacred by the Greeks; Tuesday is the Persian day of rest; on Wednesday the Assyrians worship; Thursday is a holy day among the Egyptians; the Turks keep Friday, and the Jews Saturday, as their Sabbath.

A Good School Idea.

Superintendent Foose, of the Harrisburg public schools, many years ago principal of the Aaronsburg schools, proposes a plan that promises well. He asks for the establishment of a special school for incorrigible pupils and "chronic offenders." His idea is to have a separate place for those who have demonstrated that they are not amenable to ordinary discipline. A strong and competent teacher could be assigned to this charge, and it is calculated that the pupils generally would be intimidated from being relegated to the school of discipline.

In the smaller towns there would be too few of the incorrigible ones to warrant a separate school, but the plan might work well in the larger towns.

A Wife as a Witness.

The old common law notion that a woman practically loses her identity as a separate individual when she marries, was again disabused in a case before the superior court this week at Pittsburg. The action was one appealed from Lackawanna county, and the point at issue was the competency of a wife as a witness in a suit against her husband and herself. Judge Orlady delivered an opinion that the wife has at last attained a separate existence on the witness stand, and her testimony must henceforth be treated as if it came from a person with a mind and will of her own, and not from a mere automaton without will or conscience and wholly responsive to her husband's touch.

Will Arrive Saturday.

Rev. Schuyler, D. D., of Shellburg, with his family, will arrive on Saturday and take possession of the Presbyterian parsonage, and in the future Rev. Schuyler will fill all the appointments on the charge. Dr. Schuyler comes highly recommended. We gladly welcome them to our town.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demoniac enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

NEWTON MOTZ.

A native of Woodward, this county, who was murdered on Saturday night of week before last by James Lenhart, at Lewisburg. Motz was stabbed in the neck with a pocket knife, and died in a few minutes.

Those on the Sicklist.

The aged Wm. Emerick, of near this place, is quite feeble. The widow of John Rishel has been low the past ten days. The balmy spring weather has enabled our townsman, A. S. Kerlin, to stroll a square or two from home—may it soon be miles. Rev. Rhodes has recovered from his severe attack of lumbago and ventured to preach and thinks this week will see him fit for a mountain fishing trip. George Flory still keeps to the house, broken down physically.

The aged Mrs. Krebs, of Ferguson twp., mother of Judge Krebs, is seriously ill.

Edgar, a son of Ira Brungart, of Rebersburg, is ill of pheumonia.

The aged widow of John Sholl, the mother of Mrs. G. W. Hosterman, has been ill for some time and her advanced age leaves scant hope for recovery.

Wm. Colyer is still troubled with a rheumatic affection.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Mervin S. Betz and Alice Harter, both of Walker.

Wm. J. Howley and Christena Ceader, both of Bellefonte.

George Rapsock and Lizzie Federal, both of Gordon Heights.

John Morrison and Edna Campbell, both of Bellefonte.

H. A. Sowers, State College, and Rebecca Albright, Axemann.

Wm. Fradford and Lizzie J. Rishel, both of Farmers Mills.

C. M. Harter, Bellefonte, and Bessie May Harter, of Walker.

Claude P. Borden and Gertrude Markley, both of Snow Shoe.

James St. Clair, Karthaus, and Edith B. Zimmerman, Snow Shoe.

Maurice Lewis Monash, New York City, and Lena Baum, Bellefonte.

Reuben Miller, Yarnell and Hattie Ravoley, of Clarence.

Thomas O'Neil, Osceola Mills, and Bridget Sullivan, Powelton.

LATE NEWS NOTES.

In a coal mine in Utah 90 men were killed by an explosion.

There were numerous strikes Tuesday among all classes of trades in many parts of the country, the strikers numbering thousands, men wanting better pay.

The British have been halted by the new Boer general, Botha, who suddenly checked the advance of General Hamilton. Roberts rushed French forward to the rescue, and is massing a heavy army to sweep away the Boers.

Underwent an Operation.

Lowell Smith, brother of the Smith Bros., Spring Mills, underwent an operation at the Jefferson Medical hospital, Philadelphia, last week. Lowell was suffering from an enlargement of an artery. An operation was necessary. An incision was made by the specialists, and it was discovered that he had a tumor growing on the abdominal artery, and that any attempt to remove the tumor would necessarily prove fatal. Lowell will be home in a couple weeks, with but little hope of full recovery.

Presbyterian Services.

Rev. Schuyler, D. D., will preach in the Presbyterian church at this place Sunday, May 6th, at 10:30 a. m.; Sabbath school ot 9:30 a. m., and Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m Preaching service at Spring Mills at 2.00 p. m.

Infested by Thieves.

Union county is infested by a band of thieves and robbers, whose daring is causing much uneasiness. During this week a number of robberies occurred throughout the county, one country store being loated.

FIERCE FOREST FIRES

AWFUL DESTRUCTION OF OUR TIMBER LAND.

Thousands of Acres Burned Over in the County.—The Loss will be Ouer $100,000.—Air Laden with Smoke.

The fiercest mountain fire known in many years have been raging in this part of the county for the past two weeks, doing almost incalculable damage to the timberland, burning over thousands of acres, and entailing a great expense to the caunty. For fully two weeks the mountains have been burning without abatement, and the air has been thick with smoke, obscuring the sun for days.

Brush mountain, east of Centre Hall was burning furiously last Friday obscuring that section of the valley with smoke. A high wind was blowing all day, and with dry brush and leaves on the ground, it spread rapidly and only rain would check its onwardrun.

These fires are a regular spring and fall occurrence, damaging thousands of acres of timber, and have entailed a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in the past. In some cases these mountain fires are the result of carelessness, while in the majority of cases they are attributed to spiteful and evil disposed persons.

There were fires also in the Tussey mountain section and in the mountains northwest of this place.

From Saturday to Tuesday the county was enveloped in a cloud of smoke, which was penetrated by the sun with a deeply bedimmed face, with far less brightness than the moon.

On the south side of the valley, in the Seven mountain region, the fire spread over the entire Underwood tract to the 'pike and crossing over swept down through Poe valley.

The white oak flat, in the same section, was burned over; it belongs to our neighbor, lumberman Huyett, of whose forests about 500 acres were covered by the fire.

The Tom Decker and John Decker tracts got a baptism of fire. At one time Tom Decker's buildings, the old Foust hotel stand, was surrounded by the fire.

The Adam Smith tract, between the Huyett and the Decker tracts, was burned over.

Mr. Huyett on Sunday had 25 men out fighting the fires. In districts where it was possible to engage men, there was battling against the fires on Sunday, and burning against the approaching flames.

In the Woodward narrows the fire was conquered by hard work of the battling men.

The north side of Nittany mountain was burned over a distance of four to five miles.

The west end of Nittany mountain, took fire at the foot, and spread to the top, extending from near State College east to near McBrides Gap, on the north side.

From the mountains this side of Milroy the fire spread into the Seven mountains up to near Pat Garrity's.

In the Narrows beyond Woodward the forests were on fire but a force of men succeeded in getting it extinguished.

The fire from the Nittany side crossed the mountain and overran Greens valley.

All the mountains around Bellefonte were scourged by fire.

The fire spread over the whole McBrides gap district.

The territory of the Nittany Rod and Gun Club was overrun by the fire up into Greens valley a mile opposite Centre Hall north, and their fine clubhouse near Hecla endangered, and no doubt many of the quail and pheasants with which the preserve was stocked perished or were driven away by the flames.

The Lindenhall lumber company's extensive territory in the mountains south of that village was severely damaged by the fire, and the whole force of about 40 men had several days of hot experience fighting the flames.

The mountains near Pleasant Gap were ablaze to alarm the citizens for the safety of the village and men and women turned out to ward off the danger that threatened the village.

Fortunately thus far the Reporter has learned of no lives being lost or buildings being burned although there were some narrow escapes of both.

The fences around the fields of Pat Garrity west of his buildings have all been burned. The sawmill of John Decker is in constant danger.

The county for nigh two weeks has been clouded with smoke. Only a rain will put out the flames.

The mountains around Snowshoe were overrun by the fire and; burning out have spread to distant districts.

Serious forest fires were raging in the mountains near Clearfield, last week. Many miles of fencing were destroyed.

Egg Hill mountain, the lonely sentinet right in the centre of Penns valley, was on fire, but fire fighters fought it out.

From Paddy mountain east to Tight End, on the south side of the railroad, the mountains are on fire.

In all the counties adjoining Centre mountain fires have been raging. It is singular that these forest fires happen in many counties about the same time, as a general thing.

Mountain fires raged in Schuylkill, Berks, Cumberland, Huntingdon, Lancaster, Wyoming, Columbia, Northumberland, and Pike, counties.

The forest fires in Mifflin county on Sunday were spreading in the mountains rapidly, despite efforts to check them. Along the Shade Mountains they had been slightly checked, but in the Seven Mountains the flames are advancing alarmingly fast, and there were reports that Hassinger's large saw mill and a lumber camp, belonging to Kulp & Thomas, of Milroy, have been destroyed. Three dollars a day was offered for men to fight the fire, with but few takers.

In Clinton county the Glen Union Lumber Company turned its large force of workmen to fighting the flames, which threatened their cut timber. Many men are at work backfiring the long line of fast-approaching flames. Representatives of the State Forestry Commission sent men over lands already purchased, and also over tracts about to be purchased, near Glen Union, to protect them.

Mountain fires are raging in Union county.

Memorial Day Services.

The Samuel Shannon Post, G. A. R. at a recent meeting, made arrangements for the proper observance of Memorial day. Prof. John D. Meyer will deliver the address of the day at Centre Hall in the evening. For speakers at Georges valley, Farmers Mills, Sprucetown and Spring Mills, the appointments will be made later. The Memorial sermon will be preached at Farmers Mills to the Post, by Rev. G. W. Kerschner. The services at Centre Hall will be held in the evening at the usual hour.

Jailed Under School Law.

Edward C. Hammer, of Reading, convicted of refusing to send his children to school, in compliance with the compulsory attendance law, was sentenced to a fine of two dollars and costs, amounting to $51 95. Being unable to pay this he was taken to jail. This, it is declared, is the first imprisonment of this offence in eastern Pennsylvania.

Sudden Death of an Aged Man.

Joshua D. Mitchell, one of Milesburg's most highly respected citizens, died very suddenly on Sunday afternoon of heart disease. He was aged over 84 years and was postmaster of Milesburg under President Garfield's administration. He leaves a wife and several children.

A Large Egg.

Miss Martha Wilson, on Church street, can boast of a pullet which quite frequently furnishes her with an egg of an unusual and extraordinary size. She showed us a fair sample of the "fruit" this week. The egg measured four inches in length and six in circumference.

A Pity to Settle so Soon.

A notable case was argued before the Superior court at Pittsburg this week, involving the division line between the counties of Huntingdon and Mifflin. The question has been in dispute since the formation of Mifflin county, nearly one hundred and twelve years ago.

Married.

On Sunday evening, April 29, Mr. William Bradford, son of George Bradford, of the Old Fort, and Miss Lizzie J. Rishel, the accomplished daughter of M. L. Rishel, Esq., of Farmers Mills, were united in marriage at the Lutheran parsonage, Centre Hall, by Rev. J. M. Rearick.

On Sunday evening at the Reformed parsonage, Centre Hall, by the Rev. Geo. W. Kershner, Mr. James Runkle to Miss Regina Royer, both of Tusseyville.

I consider it not only a pleasure but a duty I owe to my neighbors to tell about the wonderful cure effected in my case by the timely use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I was taken very badly with flux and procured a bottle of this remedy. A few doses of it effected a permanent cure. I take pleasure in recommending it to others suffering from that dreadful disease.—J. W. Lynch, Dorr, W. Va. This remedy is sold by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

A School Idyl.

Ram it in, cram it in ;
Children's heads are hollow,
Slam it in, jam it in ;
Still there's more to follow—
Hygiene and history,
Astronomic mystery,
Algebra, histrology,
Latin, etymology,
Botany, geometry,
Greek and trigonometry,
Ram it in, cram it in ;
Children's heads are hollow.

Rap it in, tap it in ;
What are teachers paid for?
Bang it in, slam it in ;
What are children made for?
Ancient archaeology,
Aryan philology,
Prosody, zoology,
Physics, clinictology,
Calculus and mathematics,
Rhetoric and hydrostatics,
Hoax it in, coax it in ;
Children's heads are hollow.

—Rehoboth S. Herald.

Leaves are out, and blossoms here,
All around dame nature's cheer.
The fields have living green,
God's hand in all is seen.

Nothing but smoke !

Pretty : A covy of chicks.

Snake stories are getting ripe.

Michael Stover, Philipsburg, was allowed a pension, $10.

Whew ! at times the dust flies along our streets like a through freight.

And the fires are still raging—in some mountain districts with a roar like thunder.

About 130 communed in the Lutheran church, Sunday, and 6 new members were added.

Elijah Coldren, one of the oldest men in Snyder county, died in Selinsgrove, aged 94 years.

Elias Motz, an old resident of near Woodward, died of paralysis on Thursday last, leaving a widow.

Examine your label, dear reader, and if it shows not paid up, kindly do the handsome by remitting.

The Centre County Centennial, at Bellefonte, July 25 and 26, 1900, will be equal to the greatness of the county.

Rebersburg's Sunday schools on last Sabbath raised the handsome sum of $100 for the starving people in India. "That's the way Christ would do it." The Lutheran school contributed $75.

Geo. W. Adams died at his home in the east end of Brush valley ; he was a respected member of the Reformed church.

Every day during the mountain fires charred leaves and flakes of burned material were sailing in air and lodging in town.

Rev. Rarick's appointments, Sunday May 6 : At Centre Hall, 7 p. m. ; St. Johns, 2 p. m. ; Georges valley, communion, 10 a. m.

A well 203 feet in depth, was drilled by Alf. Krape, for Samuel Musser, at Fairbrook, striking a stream of water. Al is now drilling a well for Frank Bowersox, in same locality.

A 250-acre tract of white pine and hemlock primeval forests, in eastern Brush valley, it is reported, has been sold by the Jonathan Walker heirs to D. E. Mishoe of Philadelphia, for $20,000.

Farmer Glace, a Jeffersonian Democrat above town, filled his big fish-basket with all big trout one day last week from the stream that flows by Oakhall and Lemont. When Glace don't catch any it's because the fish are "not in it."

George Shaffer, a sage of 90 years, is Madisonburg's oldest inhabitant. He lived a useful and upright life, and is a direct descendant of the pioneers of Brush valley and in his boyhood saw and had a taste of early settler's life. The Shaffers have an honored record to look back upon.

A special meeting of West Susquehanna Reformed Classis was held on Friday at Jacksonville, to receive Rev. Harvey Crow, from Westmoreland Classis, and instal him as pastor of the Nittany Valley charges. Rev. T. Derr, pastor of St. Lukes Ref. Church, Lock Haven, preached the sermon.

Sunday afternoon, 22, during the heavy thunder storm, three cows grazing in a field near Beech Creek station were killed by lightning. They had their heads through the wire fence nibbling at the grass on the outside, and the lightning striking the fence ran along the wire and reached them with fatal results.

The Millheim knitting factory that was erected over ten years ago, but never knitted a stitch, has at length been leased to a party that will forthwith proceed to put it in operation. The investment, thus far, has been a loss to the enterprising citizens who put their money into the plant hoping to benefit their town, hence it is to be wished that the factory will at last be a success and a profit.

Wearing Out Needlessly.

Many people wear themselves out needlessly; their conscience is a tyrant. An exaggerated sense of duty leads a person to anxious, ceaseless activity, to be constantly doing something, over-punctual, never idle a second of time, scorn to rest; such are in unconscious nerve tension. They say they have no time to rest, they have so much to do, not thinking they are rapidly unfitting themselves for probably what would have been their best and greatest work in after years.

Crime and Its Punishment.

For stealing two prayer books Joseph Szezepanski caused the arrest of Charles Jarzambrowski in Chicago yesterday. The offense is a serious one and Jarzambrowski will no doubt be hustled to the pejnitejntizjrski.

That Tired Feeling

Just as surely indicates that the blood is lacking in vitality and the elements of health as does the most obstinate humor that the vital fluid is full of impurities. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures that tired feeling by enriching and vitalizing the blood, creating a good appetite and invigorating every organ of the body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I had that tired feeling all the time. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me feel like a new man. My wife was all run down and could not do her work. She has taken four bottles of Hood's and is in good health." C. BOWLEY, Manville, R. I.

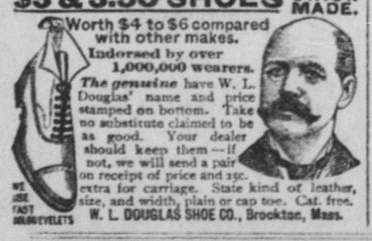
Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

POTASH gives *color*, *flavor* and *firmness* to all fruits. **No good fruit can be raised without Potash.**

Fertilizers containing at least 8 to 10% of Potash will give best results on all fruits. Write for our pamphlets, which ought to be in every farmer's library. They are sent free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & 3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.



Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair on receipt of price and 25c. extra for carriage. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Cat. free.
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

REST

"I wish I knew what was the matter with me, my cheeks are so pale, my lips so white, my muscles so weak, and my nerves seem to be all unstrung. I am just about as tired and depressed in the morning as I am at night. If I could only get some rest, but sleep seems to do me no good."

Shall we tell you what is the matter?

That's Anemia

Anemia—it's another name for starved blood, thin blood, poor blood. Of course this isn't the kind to have. What you want is rich blood, red blood. You want the old color back to your cheeks and lips. You want your nerves once more strong and steady. To make this change you must take a perfect Sarsaparilla, a Sarsaparilla made upon honor, a Sarsaparilla that you have confidence in.

That's AYER'S

"The only Sarsaparilla made under the personal supervision of three graduates: a graduate in pharmacy, a graduate in chemistry, and a graduate in medicine."

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"Too much cannot be said in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Since taking it I feel like a different person. I now enjoy and profit by my sleeping. My appetite is good, my nerves are strong and steady, and I know my blood is pure."—FRANK WENNERBERG, Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 9, 1899.

25 cents a box. All druggists.

If your liver isn't acting just right, if you are constipated or bilious, take Ayer's Pills. When the bowels are all right the Sarsaparilla acts more promptly and more thoroughly.

World's Most Remarkable Whirlpool.

The Maelstrom, which means literally, "grinding stream," is situated on the Norwegian coast, southwest of the Loffoden Isles, and is the most remarkable whirlpool in the world. It runs between the island of Moskenes and a large solitary rock in the middle of the straits. The strong currents rushing between the Great West Fjord and the outer ocean through the channels of the Loffoden Isles produce a number of whirlpools, of which the maelstrom is by far the most dangerous.

A START IN THE LAW.

What Hitting a Mule Over the Head Had to Do With Making a Lawyer.

Illustrating what a trifling incident can influence a man's whole career, it is told of Judge William Lindsay, who is now United States senator from Kentucky, that when a young man still in his teens he was plowing in his father's field, which was near a cross roads store where a dozen or more men usually congregated. Young Lindsay and the mule he was working to the plow did not "gee" well, and finally in trying to turn the mule around at the far side of the field a worse misunderstanding than usual occurred. The mule turned square around and started back over the plow right at Lindsay, who grabbed a piece of fence rail and hit his big-eared servant a terrific jolt above the eye. The mule fell dead. Lindsay looked at the dead mule and then at the crowd across the field at the store. He saw the men had witnessed his killing of the mule and he started at full run to the store. When he reached there, almost out of breath, he exclaimed: "Gentlemen, I killed the mule, but I did it in self-defense." "By jingo, Bill, you ought to be a lawyer," said one of the men, "for anybody who can think of a plea of that sort on the spur of the moment would make a good one." That suggestion stuck in young Lindsay's mind—he did study law, became chief justice of Kentucky and one of the greatest lawyers they ever had. In 1896, when Lindsay, as senator, deserted his party on the silver issue, one of his old friends who knew of the mule incident, and who was angry at Lindsay for his course, said: "Say, boys, ain't it a pity that Lindsay killed that mule?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Should One Sleep After Eating?

We would not revert to this oft-discussed question to give any one's theoretical views or personal belief in the matter, or to bring forward the familiar argument, that because animals sleep just after they have eaten, hence the human animal should do the same, says the Medical Record. Dr. Schule of Fribourg has, however, approached the subject from the chemico-experimental side, and his results are worthy of record. Having analyzed the stomach's contents in two normal subjects a few hours after meals, some of which were followed by sleep and others not, he finds that sleep has for its constant effect the weakening of the stomach's motility and at the same time there is an increase in the acidity of the gastric juice. On the other hand, simple repose in the horizontal position stimulates the motive function of the stomach, but does not increase the acidity of gastric juice. The conclusion is hence reached that, while one should stretch himself out for a rest in the horizontal decubitus after a hearty meal, he should resist the tempting Morpheus, especially if there be present a dilated state of the stomach or if its juices be hyperacid.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It doesn't follow because a man is very wise as a bachelor that he won't be very fooolish as a married man.

The German press is unanimous in its opposition to the proposition of a second Pan-American congress to be held in Washington.

The best work of the Indian schools is said to have been accomplished among the Flatheads. The ancestor who invented the phrase about the man "whose head was level" appears to be vindicated.

The postal savings bank system is in operation in Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Hungary, Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom and most of the British colonies.

Possibly the coinage of a half cent would be a convenience in furnishing a simile when some gentlemen are trying to tell what they feel like after the conventions have made nominations.

A California girl says she is unhappy because she has inherited $13,000,000. But that amount will enable her to marry some worthy man who will spend it for her and bring her once more to the blessing of poverty.

The rapid advance in war vessels is fairly illustrated in the fact that the British iron-clad Warrior, launched in 1860, has been retired from active service as being ineffective.

Germany has a standing reward of 1,000 marks for the discovery of a case of trichinous American pork, but, to the credit of the star-spangled hog, not a single sample has been developed during the past seventeen years.

Finland shows only about 8 per cent. of illiteracy in comparison to Russia's 87 per cent., and yet the latter has just taken from the former the right of self-government. A sad exemplification of might making right.

London is, apparently, to be denuded for the next few months of certain more or less noted personages, such as confidence men and jewel thieves, for this class of criminals have betaken themselves to Paris for the exposition.

During the last winter the soup house industry was utilized even by quite a number of the well-to-do. An investigation uncovered the fact that 248 families who did not stand in need of relief received soup from one station alone.

"The Indians of the Sioux tribe do not need compulsory education," says Agent C. E. McCheeney. "We have twenty-one day schools and four boarding schools, with a total attendance of about 1,400 scholars. The Sioux Indian is anxious to learn, and we have no trouble in getting the children to attend school. The parents, also, are desirous of giving their children a good education."

Great Britain has three general classes of colonies. Those controlled entirely by the home government are crown colonies, and their funds and laws are managed by the administration, which does as it pleases. A second class have what is called representative government. In such the crown retains the veto power and controls the public officers. Those of the third class have responsible government. In such colonies the crown has no control over any public officer except that it appoints the governor and retains its veto on legislation.

Prof. C. E. Bessey announces in a letter to Science, that he has obtained evidence that trees, including such species as oak, hickory, willow, cottonwood, elm and box elder, are rapidly advancing in Eastern Nebraska. The areas covered by them are gradually creeping up the courses of the streams and spreading out internally. In some cases the "tree belt" along rivers has, within twenty-five years, increased in width from 100 feet to half a mile, and even a mile.

The nations are falling into line to save the birds. The first official step was taken by a nation not usually credited with being in the van. At the request of the diplomatic corps in Pekin the Chinese Government has prohibited the exportation of pheasant skins, because the birds were being ruthlessly sacrificed and were likely to become extinct. Economic measures make the preservation of birds a necessity, and nations are coming to realize the fact.

A number of Pittsburg bachelors have organized a club, and mutually pledge themselves in defence of their liberties to eschew feminine society, discourage the advances of the other sex and to abjure matrimony. That is simply a shrewd dodge on the part of the young men. The people who solemnly swear they will never marry are always in the matrimonial market for the highest bidder, and the oath will be broken at the first opportunity. These Pittsburg bachelors are no exception to the general rule. They are using a unique method of gaining their end, that's all.

A scientific statistical work just published fixes the population of Europe at 381,000,000, an increase of 79,000,000 since 1870, or an annual increase of about 3,000,000. The average density of this population is given at thirty-nine inhabitants for every five-eighths of a square mile. Belgium presents the most thickly settled state, with 234 inhabitants for every square kilometer. Then follow Holland, with 152; Great Britain, with 127; Italy, with 111; the German empire, with 97; Switzerland, with 76; Denmark, with 58, etc. The least crowded countries in Europe are Russia, with 31; Sweden, with 11, and Norway, with 6 inhabitants per square kilometer.

The manipulator of the camera who thinks that the product is "art" is prevalent at present. One of them remarks: "I work to express the personality of the sitter, and not to make a pretty picture. Method? How can one say what it is? The method depends upon one's mood at the moment—upon the characterization of the subject—upon a score of different influences. Any one who works from artistic motives must be influenced by many things." How the "artistic motives" of the man who presses the button can affect the result it is hard to see.

The school authorities of Yankton, S. D., have solved the textbook question in a manner which they find satisfactory and which they recommend to others. The city purchases the books and rents them to such pupils as desire it. The annual rental ranges from 20 cents for a set of the lowest grade books to 85 cents for a set of the highest grade. It is found that the books last well, and that the rentals pay a small profit to the city. Under such an arrangement children of families which can afford it are likely to purchase the necessary books, while those who for any reason do not wish to purchase can obtain their books at a nominal expense and without loss of self-respect or cost to the city.

It costs England a considerable sum to keep envious neighbors quiet while the bulk of her land forces are in the Transvaal. English naval estimates for 1900-1901 amount to $137,613,000, in which an increase of $4,640,500 provides for 220 additional officers and 4,020 men. In 1900 there will be under construction seventeen battleships, twenty armored cruisers, one first-class protected cruiser, two second-class protected cruisers, one third-class cruiser, eight sloops, two gunboats, four torpedo boats and twenty-one destroyers.

The general impression regarding the Hungarians in the Pennsylvania coal regions is not favorable. Witness is borne, however, by the Wilkesbarre News that the Huns are becoming more respectful of law, better educated, and, singularly, that they already own half of the saloons in Luzerne County. In other lines of trade, too, these people are found, and there is full evidence that they will become a strong factor in political affairs of the Wyoming valley. They are quick to learn in the schools, and most of the older generation are well-to-do and have acquired much property. Two-thirds of the crime in the coal regions could be laid at the door of the Huns in past years, and often they escaped punishment because they feigned ignorance before the courts that they had violated the law. But the Judges have since discerned that the Hun was not as innocent as he looked, and the lines have been drawn tighter about the foreigners, with good results.

Beekeeping is on the increase in Ireland, and if we may credit the figures sent out by the Register General as given in the Farmers' Gazette the year 1898 was a very favorable one for them. He says: "The statistics now issued bring the returns down to the end of 1898, and from the details submitted it is satisfactory to learn that the total production of honey in the country during that year—1898—shows a very substantial increase on the figure for its immediate predecessors. In 1892 the total production of honey in Ireland had fallen to less than 200,000 pounds. Last year it amounted to over 520,000 pounds. This by far is the highest total reached during the past ten years, the best record previously being held by 1889, when over 420,000 pounds were returned as having been produced. In 1897 the total production amounted to only 282,000 pounds, and in 1896 only 274,000 pounds were produced. Of the total of over 520,000 pounds produced last year 162,000 pounds were produced in Leinster, 156,000 pounds in Munster, 136,000 pounds in Ulster and 71,000 pounds in Connaught."

A rival of cottonseed oil as a substitute for olive oil is promised in corn oil. This is one of the by-products of corn. On every kernel of this grain there is a little fleck of yellow, known by the experts as the "germ." Before corn may be shipped for export this germ must be removed, else rancidity is almost certain to set in, and the cargo is in danger of being destroyed. The process for the removal of this germ is known as degerming, and its prosecution results in the production of an oleaginous substance, the only use for which hitherto was as a substitute for linseed oil in the manufacture of paints and for lubricating purposes. Efforts have been made from time to time to utilize it as food-stuff, but failure to deprive it of its unpalatable qualities has rendered these futile. It is now announced in the West, however, that a process has been devised which is warranted to clarify, deodorize and make palatable this corn oil without material loss, and at the inconsequential cost of 10 cents a gallon. There are now 5,000,000 gallons of crude corn oil turned out annually from the American mills, and as it has only been in connection with corn shipped for export that the degerming process has been used, the quantity may be increased indefinitely.

THE NEW MAUSER RIFLE.

Features of the New Model Soon to Be Issued to the German Army.

The new small arm for the German army (model 97), about to be issued to the troops, has the same caliber as the old, but a number of improvements, suggested by practical experiences, have been made in the new weapon.

In the first place the old magazine, with its five rounds lying one directly over the other, required such a depth of magazine that the latter extended below the stock so much as to cause inconvenience in handling and carrying on the shoulder. Moreover, in order to let the empty loading cases fall out, the magazine was left open below, and so moisture, dirt and dust were admitted necessarily into the breech mechanism. To obviate these disadvantages and defects of the old gun the five cartridges for the magazine are no longer held in a case, but are fastened together by a metallic loading band, which does not enter the gun, but when torn off from the cartridge leaves them in zig-zag order, obliquely over one another. By this arrangement the makers were enabled not only to close the magazine below, but also to diminish its depth, leaving the lower edge flush with the stock.

In the next place the metal mantle surrounding the barrel, with an air space between, with a view to protecting the hand from the heat of the former in firing, has not proved efficient; the new piece has instead a wooden mantle for the sand since, in the experiments, the latter proved to be a far better protection.

The tactical use of the weapon has also been increased greatly by a new sight. The old gun required the large leaf of the sight to be raised from 150 metres on, thus necessitating aiming through the narrow slit, which greatly limited the soldier's field of view, and this at ranges which are nowadays decisive. The new sight has been arranged on a different plan, the sight being raised by steps, so that the soldier has, at least at the decisive and medium ranges, a clear field of view over the top.

Finally, a number of minor improvements has been made; for example, in the attachment of the bayonet to the barrel and of the latter to the stock (doing away with the use of screws); in increasing the number of grooves in the rifling from four to six, thus facilitating the cleaning of the bore, and in the introduction of safety devices to prevent double loading and the escape of gases, and to insure against unloading before fully closing the breech-lock.—New York Sun.

The Deadly Coral Snake.

It was probably the extreme clumsiness of the coral snake in striking its intended prey that led until very recently to the belief that it was perfectly harmless. It was only after a remarkably successful achievement in this line in which the snake's victim died within an hour, that the coral snake came under close scientific scrutiny, and it was found that its poison is identical with that of the Indian cobra. This poison is the main constituent of the venom of all the elapines, always mixed, however, with a certain amount of colorous venom. The poison of the vipers is mainly composed of a colorous venom, with more or less admixture of the cobra constituent. The cobra and rattlesnake are selected as typical specimens of the elapine and the viper families in regard to their poison, as the cobra contains least admixture of the viper or colorous venom and vice versa. The effect of these two poisons is distinctly different, the cobra venom affecting the entire system, reaching the nervous or motor centres with extreme rapidity, and leaving only a slight scar mark to the wound, while the viper poison acts chiefly by causing mortification of the part bitten, which may spread with more or less rapidity over the entire body, or may only result in a local affection.

Eccentric Colonel Ege.

Colonel Ege was a famous character in the early days. Although living in Doniphan County he was often in Atchison, followed by a pack of hounds. He was a high toned Southern gentleman with a kind heart, and one day returning home from this city he came across a man whose wagon was stuck in the mud in Independence Creek bottom. Colonel Ege at once started in to help the man pry out his wagon with fence rails. While both were working away, Ege became angry, and yelled to the man: "Lift, you son of a gun; you are not lifting a pound." The man picked up the endgate of the wagoon, and split it over Ege's head, laying him up for three weeks. Ege had his hat off when struck, and was so bald before coming to Kansas that he was known as the Bald Eagle of Maryland. Ege always carried a pistol, and was always trying to shoot through somebody's hat without hitting him. One day, at the Independence Creek ferry, he shot at a man, but aimed a little low, and creased him. But Ege was always a gentleman; he took the man to his home, and tenderly cared for him until he recovered.

Hold Grasshoppers Responsible.

Many Missouri farmers are losing horses from sickness which it is believed is caused by grasshopper eggs deposited in the hay and fodder fed to them.

It is announced that the French government, looking out for a new source of revenue, has determind to plant fruit trees all along the public high roads of France.

No Wish to Intrude.

Business Man—Show me some of your soft black hats.

Hatter's Clerk—Yes, sir. Here's a line that will just suit you. Best quality and latest style. Gentleman's hat. What size?

"Haven't you something wider in the brim and a little higher in the crown?"

"Yes, sir. That's the kind we sell to Chinamen."

"Let me see some of them, please."

"Yes, sir, but I don't think they will suit you at all. Nobody but a Chinaman buys that sort of hat now. I've sold 'em two dozen of that kind in the last month."

"That style just suits them, does it?"

"Always."

"It's what they ask for when they come in, is it?"

"Every time."

"And you don't try to sell them any other kind, do you?"

"You bet I don't."

"Well, I guess I'll go to some other store where they are as anxious to please a white man as they are to please a Chinaman. Good evening."—Chicago Tribune.

The Discovery of the Spectroscope.

It was in 1860 that Kirchhoff and Bunsen added this new weapon to the arsenal of scientific research. The spectroscope itself, as an instrument, was an invention in the department of optics, but its applications to chemistry were among the most obvious and the most startling of its achievements. With its aid new elements were discovered—rubidium, caesium, thallium, indium and gallium; in many lines of investigation it found immediate use; but, more than all, it made possible the analysis of the heavenly bodies, and proved that the same kinds of matter exist throughout the visible universe. Before the day of the spectroscope all speculation upon the chemistry of the stars was in vain; with its advent the material unity of planets, suns, and nebulae was made clear. To the astronomer, a new eye was given; to the chemist, a new laboratory. Three sciences were brought to a single focus, and each one gained in power thereby.—Professor F. W. Clarke, in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

Lord Herschel's Stories.

Sir Algernon West, in his "Recollections," gives some good stories related by Lord Herschel. He told how in sentencing a forger of bank notes to death a certain judge had said: "I can hold out no hope to you of mercy here, and I must urge you to make preparation for another world, where I hope you may obtain that mercy which a due regard to the credit of our paper currency forbids you to hope for here."

He also told of an American who had bought some red flannel shirts which were warranted neither to lose their color nor shrink in the wash. After a fortnight he went to the store where he had purchased them and was asked by the shopman whether the shirts had lost color or shrunk. "All I can say," he replied, "is that when I came down with one of them on to breakfast my wife said to me, 'What have you got my pink collar necklace round your throat for?'"

Blushing Bonnets.

A New York millinery house has had an inquiry for "blushing bonnets." Inasmuch as it was the first inquiry of the kind, and as they did not know what under the blue canopy a "blushing bonnet" was, they instituted a careful search to find out. The result is interesting, even from a sordid commercial standpoint. The "blushing bonnet" is known in London, and it may have had its origin there, though a London authority thinks the credit ought to go to Paris. It is any kind of a bonnet with a little spring and metal clasp hidden behind flowers, and when the head of the fair wearer of the bonnet is bent forward with that downcast movement so becoming to modest maids and matrons, the clasp presses on the temples and compels a blush. There is no chance for failure.—New York Commercial.

Senator Depew's Salary.

I asked a New York Central Railroad man the other day if he knew what salary is paid to Senator Depew, chairman of the board. He answered promptly "Sixty thousand dollars a year." Before he retired from the presidency in favor of Mr. Callaway it was generally understood that he received $50,000. "He wanted to be President of the United States," said my acquaintance, "and was ready to accept the nomination in Harrison's year, but Cornelius Vanderbilt said that if he would drop the bee he would raise his salary to $60,000, which was $10,000 more than the President of the United States gets. You know the result."—Victor Smith in New York Press.

Briton's Argument to Savages.

On his African journey to Uganda Sir H. H. Johnston addressed the Basoga, a tribe living on the east side of the Victoria Nyanza. He told them that the Britons were once as uncivilized as the Kairrondos, a tribe which the Basoga despise, wearing no clothes and painting their bodies, but that Christianity had made Britain great.

"We want you," he said, "to learn Christianity and follow our steps, and you, too, will be great."

The speech, it is said, made a profound impression on the natives.

A Man's Collection of Letters.

Every man has a lot of girl's letters somewhere that all have "Burn this" underscored two or three times at the bottom.—New York Press.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: Religious Creeds—A Plea For the Doing Away With the Dogmatics and For the Substituting of a Creed Founded on Faith in Christ.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At a time when the old discussion of creeds is being vigorously and somewhat bitterly revived this discourse of Dr. Talmage has a special interest. The text is John xi., 44, "Loose him and let him go."

My Bible is, at the place of this text, written all over with lead pencil marks made at Bethany on the ruins of the house of Mary and Martha and Lazarus. We dismounted from our horses on the way up from Jordan to the Dead Sea. Bethany was the summer evening retreat of Jesus. After spending the day in the hot city of Jerusalem He would come out there almost every evening to the house of His three friends. I think the occupants of that house were orphans, for the father and mother are not mentioned. But the son and two daughters must have inherited property, for it must have been, judging from what I saw of the foundations and the size of the rooms, an opulent home. Lazarus, the brother, was now at the head of the household, and his sisters depended on him and were proud of him, for he was very popular, and everybody liked him, and these girls were splendid girls—Martha a first rate housekeeper and Mary a spirituelle, somewhat dreamy, but affectionate, and as good a girl as could be found in all Palestine. But one day Lazarus got sick. The sisters were in consternation. Father gone and mother gone, they feel very nervous lest they lose their brother also. Disease did its quick work. How the girls hung over his pillow! Not much sleep about that house—no sleep at all.

From the characteristics otherwise developed I judge that Martha prepared the medicines and made tempting dishes of food for the poor appetite of the sufferer, but Mary prayed and sobbed. Worse and worse gets Lazarus until the doctor announces that he can do no more. The shriek that went up from that household when the last breath had been drawn and the two sisters were being led by sympathizers into the adjoining room all those of us can imagine who have had our own hearts broken. But why was not Jesus there, as He so often had been? Far away in the country districts, preaching, healing other sick, how unfortunate that this omnipotent doctor had not been at that domestic crisis in Bethany. When at last Jesus arrived in Bethany, Lazarus had been buried four days, and dissolution had taken place. In that climate the breathless body disintegrates more rapidly than in ours. If immediately after decease the body had been awakened into life, unbelievers might have said he was only in a comatose state or in a sort of trance and by some vigorous manipulation or powerful stimulant vitality had been renewed. No! Four days dead.

At the door of the sepulcher is a crowd of people, but the three most memorable are Jesus, who was the family friend, and the two bereft sisters. We went into the traditional tomb one December day, and it is deep down and dark, and with torches we explored it. We found it all quiet that afternoon of our visit, but the day spoken of in the Bible there was present an excited multitude. I wonder what Jesus will do? He orders the door of the grave removed, and then He begins to descend the steps, Mary and Martha close after Him and the crowd after them. Deeper down into the shadows and deeper! The hot tears of Jesus roll over His cheeks and plash upon the backs of His hands. Were ever so many sorrows compressed into so small a space as in that group pressing on down after Christ, all the time bemoaning that He had not come before?

Now all the whispering and all the crying and all the sounds of shuffling feet are stopped. It is the silence of expectancy. Death has conquered, but now the vanquisher of death confronted the scene. Amid the awful hush of the tomb the familiar name which Christ had often had upon His lips in the hospitalities of the village home came back to His tongue, and with a pathos and an almightiness of which the resurrection of the last day shall only be an echo He cries, "Lazarus, come forth!" The eyes of the slumberer open, and he rises and comes to the foot of the steps and with great difficulty begins to ascend, for the cerements of the tomb are yet on him, and his feet are fast, and his hands are fast, and the impediments to all his movements are so great that Jesus commands: "Take off these cerements! Remove these hindrances! Unfasten these graveclothes! Loose him and let him go!"

Oh, I am so glad that after the Lord raised Lazarus He went on and commanded the loosening of the cords that bound his feet, so that he could walk, and the breaking off of the cerement that bound his hands, so that he could stretch out his arms in salutation, and the tearing off of the bandage from around his jaws, so that he could speak. What would resurrected life have been to Lazarus if he had not been freed from all those cripplements of his body? I am glad that Christ commanded his complete emancipation, saying, "Loose him and let him go."

The unfortunate thing now is that so many Christians are only half liberated. They have been raised from the death and burial of sin into spiritual life, but they yet have the graveclothes on them. They are like Lazarus, hobbling up the stairs of the tomb bound hand and foot, and the object of this sermon is to help free their body and free their soul, and I shall try to obey the Master's command that comes to me and comes to every minister of religion, "Loose him and let him go."

Many are bound hand and foot by religious creeds. Let no man misinterpret me as antagonizing creeds. I have eight or ten of them—a creed about religion, a creed about art, a creed about social life, a creed about government, and so on. A creed is something that a man believes, whether it be written or unwritten. The Presbyterian Church is now agitated about its creed. Some good men in it are for keeping it because it was framed from the belief of John Calvin. Other good men in it want revision. I am with neither party. Instead of revision I want substitution. I was sorry to have the question disturbed at all. The creed did not hinder us from offering the pardon and the comfort of the Gospel to all men, and the Westminster Confession has not interfered with me one minute. But now that the electric lights have been turned on the imperfections of that creed—and everything that man fashions is imperfect—let us put the old creed respectfully aside and get a brand new one.

It is impossible that people who lived hundreds of years ago should fashion an appropriate creed for our times. John Calvin was a great and good man, but he died 336 years ago. I could call the names of twenty living Presbyterian ministers of religion who could make a better creed than John Calvin. The nineteenth century ought not to be called to sit at the feet of the sixteenth.

"But," you say, "it is the same old Bible, and John Calvin had that as well as the present student of the Scriptures." Yes; so it is the same old sun in the heavens but in our time it has gone to making daguerreotypes and photographs. It is the same old water, but in our century it has gone to running steam engines. It is the same old electricity, but in our time it has become a lightning footed errand boy. So it is the old Bible, but new applications, new uses, new interpretations. You must remember that during the last 300 years words have changed their meaning, and some of them now mean more and some less.

I do not think that John Calvin believed, as some say he did, in the damnation of infants, although some of the recent hot disputes would seem to imply that there is such a thing as the damnation of infants.

A man who believes in the damnation of infants himself deserves to lose heaven. I do not think any good man could admit such a possibility. What Christ will do with all the babies in the next world I conclude from what He did with the babies in Palestine when He hugged them and kissed them.

When some of you grown people go out of this world, your doubtful destiny will be an embarrassment to ministers officiating at your obsequies, who will have to be cautious so as not to hurt surviving friends. But when the darling children go there are no "ifs" or "buts" or guesses.

We must remember that good John Calvin was a logician and a metaphysician and by the proclivities of his nature put some things in an unfortunate way. Logic has its use, and metaphysics has its use, but they are not good at making creeds.

What a time we have had with the dogmatics, the apologetics and the hermeneutics! The defect in some of the creeds is that they try to tell us all about the decrees of God. Now, the only human being that was ever competent to handle that subject was Paul, and he would not have been competent had he not been inspired. I believe in the sovereignty of God, and I believe in man's free agency, but no one can harmonize the two. It is not necessary that we harmonize them.

Every sermon that I have ever heard that attempted such harmonization was to me as clear as a London fog, as clear as mud. My brother of the nineteenth century, my brother of the sixteenth century, give us Paul's statement and leave out your own.

Better one chapter of Paul on that subject than all of Calvin's institutes, able and honest and mighty as they are. Do not try to measure either the throne of God or the thunderbolts of God with your little steel pen.

What do you know about the decrees? You cannot pry open the door of God's eternal counsels. You cannot explain the mysteries of God's government now, much less the mysteries of His government five hundred quintillion years ago.

But now that the old creeds have been put under public scrutiny something radical must be done. Some would split them, some would carve them, some would elongate them, some would abbreviate them. At the present moment in the present shape they are a hindrance. Lazarus is alive, but hampered with the old graveclothes. If you want one glorious church, free and unincumbered, take off the cerements of old ecclesiastical vocabulary. Loose her, and let her go!

Again, my text has good advice concerning any Christian hampered and bothered and bound by fear of his own dissolution. To such the book refers when it speaks of those who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage. The most of us, even if we have the Christian hope, are cowards about death.

Backed up by the teachings of your Bible, just look through the telescope some bright night and see how many worlds there are and reflect that all you have seen, compared with the number of worlds in existence, are less than the fingers of your right hand as compared with all the fingers of the human race. How foolish, then, for us to think that ours is the only world fit for us to stay in.

One of our first realizations in getting out of this world, I think, will be that in this world we were very much pent up and had cramped apartments and were kept on the limits. The most, even of our small world, is water, and the water says to the human race, "Don't come here or you will drown." A few thousand feet up the atmosphere is uninhabitable, and the atmosphere says to the human race, "Don't come up here or you cannot breathe." A few miles down the earth is a furnace of fire, and the fire says, "Don't come here or you will burn." The caverns of the mountains are full of poisonous gases, and the gases say, "Don't come here or you will be asphyxiated."

And pneumonias and pleurisies and consumptions and apoplexies go across this earth in flocks, in droves, in herds, and it is a world of equinoxes and cyclones and graves. Yet we are under the delusion that it is the only place fit to stay in. We want to stick to the wet plank in midocean while the great ship, the City of God, of the Celestial line, goes sailing past and would gladly take us up in a lifeboat. My Christian friends, let me tear off your despondencies and frights about dissolution. My Lord commands me regarding you, saying, "Loose him, and let him go."

Heaven is ninety-five per cent. better than this world, a thousand per cent. better, a million per cent. better. Take the gladdest, brightest, most jubilant days you ever had on earth and compress them all into one hour, and that hour would be a requiem, a fast day, a gloom, a horror, as compared with the poorest hour they have had in heaven since the first tower was built or its first gates swung or its first song caroled.

"Oh," you say, "that may be true, but I am so afraid of crossing over from this world to the next, and I fear the snapping of the cord between soul and body." Well, all the surgeons and physicians and scientists declare that there is no pang at the parting of the body and soul, and all the restlessness at the closing hour of life is involuntary and no distress at all.

"But," you say, "I fear to go because the future is so full of mystery." Well, I will tell you how to treat the mysteries. The mysteries have ceased bothering me for I do as the judges of your courts often do. They hear all the arguments in the case, and they say, "I will take these papers and give you my decision next week." So I have heard all the arguments in regard to the next world, and some things are uncertain and full of mystery, and so I fold up the papers and reserve until the next world my decision about them. I can there study all the mysteries to better advantage, for the light will be better and my faculties stronger, and I will ask the Christian philosophers, who have had all the advantages of heaven for centuries, to help me, and I may be permitted myself humbly to ask the Lord, and I think there will be only one mystery left: that will be how one so unworthy as myself got into such an enraptured place.

The only part of the journey I made years ago to Palestine that I really dreaded was the landing at Joppa. That is the port of entrance for the Holy Land, and there are many rocks, and in rough weather people cannot land at all. The boats taking the people from the steamer to the docks must run between reefs that looked to me to be about fifty feet apart, and one mistroke of an oarsman or an unexpected wave has sometimes been fatal, and hundreds have perished along those reefs. Besides that, as we left Port Said the evening before, an old traveler said: "The wind is just right to give you a rough landing at Joppa; indeed I think you will not be able to land at all." The fact was that when our Mediterranean steamer dropped anchor near Joppa and we put out for shore in the small boat, the water was as still as though it had been sound asleep a hundred years, and we landed as easily as I entered this pulpit. Well, your fears have pictured for you an appalling arrival at the end of your voyage of life, and they say that the seas will run high and that the breakers will swallow you up, or that if you reach Canaan at all it will be a very rough landing.

The very opposite will be true if you have the eternal God for your portion. Your disembarkation for the promised land will be as smooth as was ours at Palestine. Christ will meet you far out at sea and pilot you into complete safety, and you will land with a hosanna on one side of you and a hallelujah on the other.

"Land ahead!" Its fruits are waving
O'er the hill of fadeless green
And the living waters laving
Shores where heavenly forms are seen.

Rocks and storms I'll fear no more
When on that eternal shore.
Drop the anchor, furl the sail!
I am safe within the veil!

KEYSTONE STATE.

LATEST NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS ARTS.

OUTRAGE BY MASKED MEN.

Rob and Beat a Smithville Saloon-Keeper, then Fire His House—Saved by His Neighbors—Victim Was Found Securely Bound and Almost Suffocated by Smoke of Burning Dwelling.

Masked burglars at an early hour broke into Michael Brown's saloon, at Smithville. After assaulting him they tied him hand and foot and robbed him of $200 he had in his possession. Brown fought desperately with the robbers, and only succumbed after a severe beating. Over their faces the men wore handkerchiefs, and in their hands they carried lighted torches. Two of the burglars took care of Brown, while the other two ransacked the house, their blazing torches filling the building with light and smoke. The men who remained with Brown demanded his money. He told them all he had was $5, which was in the pockets of his trousers. They declared that he had more, and to compel him to tell them where it was beat him with hard pieces of rubber hose about two feet long, which had been cut from the air-brakes of railroad cars. He was struck on the head with the butt end of a revolver, receiving a painful cut that bled profusely. When the robbers had ransacked the house and had secured the cash, a gold watch, a new pair of trousers and a shotgun, they tied Brown's hands and feet with twine which they found in a closet and wire which they took from pictures in the bedroom, and then departed, not touching the stock in the bar-room. Soon after they left the house was discovered afire by a neighbor, who gave the alarm. Upon entering neighbors found Brown securely bound and almost suffocated by the smoke. He was promptly released and the flames extinguished. Whether the robbers set fire to the building is a mystery. Some believe their naked lamps ignited the draperies, while others think it was their intention to cover up their work by setting fire to the house.

SEVEN LIVES IN PERIL.—While working in a large wrought iron pipe, which leads from the gas producer to the furnaces, seven bricklayers were overcome by the fumes of coal gas at the Tidewater Steel Works, in Chester. While most of them soon regained consciousness, one young man named Farnan had a very narrow escape from death. The men entered the pipe to tear out a bulkhead in order to make a new connection, when the fumes overtook them. William Neal, Charles Wright, Oscar Urain, William Shaw, Benjamin Neal and Thomas Moore, were the others affected. They were finally rescued from their perilous position by fellow workmen.

BRIDE'S STRANGE ILLNESS.—A wedding ceremony has been postponed at Kaseville because of a peculiar illness which befell the prospective bride a short time before the date set for the ceremony. A week ago Miss Carrie Holdren, of Kaseville, was entertaining a number of friends, among them her fiance, when she suddenly became seized with a cataleptic fit. Her body became rigid and not any food passed her lips until Thursday evening, the night set for her wedding, when she again regained consciousness. It is now the intention of the bridal couple to be married immediately.

RIOT IN STONE QUARRY.—A fusillade of revolver shots at the stone quarries of Dr. R. V. Mattison alarmed the residents of Ambler, and upon investigation it was found that a riot was in progress among the workmen.

In endeavoring to "eob" or haze John Liverpool, a new workman, they encountered a stiff proposition, which opened out on them with a revolver, and in a few seconds the intended victim had the whole quarry to himself. The shooter was placed under arrest, and warrants were sworn out for the rest of the gang.

FOUND DYING.—Frank Sweeney, aged about 60 years, who claims Philadelphia as his home, was found dying by the wayside in North Coventry Chester County. He was picked up and taken to the Pottstown Hospital, where examination proved that he was suffering from gangrene in his feet.

SHUT-DOWN AFFECTS 1000 MEN.—It is estimated that over 1000 men are idle at Sharon and at Wheatland, the result of the shutdown of the iron mills of the trust company. It cannot be stated definitely when they will resume operations, although it is intimated that it will be soon. The idle plants are owned by the Republic Iron Company, American Steel Hoop and American Steel Sheet Company.

DAMAGE SUIT ENDS IN NONSUIT.—The suit for $10,000 damages of Mrs. Ellen Kupp vs. Herman F. L. Rummel, ended in a nonsuit at Reading. Mr. Kupp was employed in Mr. Rummel's planing mill in January. He fell down a hatchway and fractured his skull, from the effects of which he died. Judge Ermentrout decided that Mr. Rummel had not been negligent.

A LANCASTER BURGLAR SENTENCED.—Charles Booz, who pleaded guilty to entering the residence of John Hertzler, the banker of Lancaster, with the intention of committing burglary, was sentened to five years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Booz's father was tried as an accomplice and acquitted.

Major W. S. Miller, inspector of the Third Brigade of the State Guard, and Adjutant Atherton, Lieutenant Merriam and Quartermaster Vaudling, of the staff of Colonel Watres, of the Thirteenth Regiment, inspected Company I, of Easton, and presented medals to the marksmen.

The third annual banquet of Ephrata Lodge, No. 406, I. O. O. F., was held at Hotel Cocalico with over one hundred and fifty members present. The banquet was given in honor of the thirteenth anniversary of the institution of the lodge.

A. Harvey Vasey, aged about 60 years, committed suicide by hanging at his home in Buckingham Township. The deceased had been a well-to-do farmer, but for a year or more had been in poor health.

At a meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Reading, a letter was read from Congressman Green, promising to do all in his power for the abolition of the army canteen. This was in reply to a request from the union.

Seven buildings of the Shamokin Powder Company's mill in Brush Valley were destroyed by an explosion, causing a loss of $3500. There was no insurance. No one was injured.

Saw Children Burn to Death.

Primus, Lawrence and William Williams, colored, aged respectively five and two years and six months, at Savannah, Ga., were burned alive in plain view of more than 100 persons, who were powerless to rescue them. The mother of the children left them alone while she went to make a call.

Not Prepared.

An eccentric Maine preacher was recently driving along a country road and, overtaking a young man tramping his weary way on foot, invited him to a seat in his sleigh. After he was comfortably seated the preacher rolled the whites of his eyes up under the visor of his cap and said in sepulchral tones: "Young man, are you prepared to die?" With an ear-piercing scream and a back somersault over the back of the sleigh, the young man made for the dense woods, and has never been seen in those parts since.

Disgusting!

Skin eruptions, which keep you scratching, and look raw and sore. It is unrefined in either sex; and gives the impression of uncleanness. Don't you want to get rid of it? Get a 50c. box of Tetterine from your druggist, or send stamps to J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga. It cures, without fail, all skin diseases. Give it a trial.

Dewey's Chinese Servant.

Admiral Dewey's body servant, who moved with him from the flagship Olympia to his new home presented to him last autumn in Washington, is Ah Maw, the Chinese boy. Ah Maw is an interesting character, and about as bright and shrewd a Chinaman as one ever meets. He is an enlisted sailor in the United States navy, and is temporarily detailed for duty with the admiral. He speaks English with remarkable clearness and fluency, is good natured to an unusual degree, and is perfectly devoted to his gallant master. Ah Maw has sole charge of Admiral Dewey's wardrobe, lays out his clothes to be worn each morning and keeps the admiral's trousers pressed and creased.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Adr's Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

So useful are toads in gardens that they are sold in France by the dozen for stocking gardens to free them from many injurious insects.

We refund 10c for every package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo. Sold by all druggists.

Coral is again in favor, after its long period of disuse. The pink coral is the choicer, from its purity, but the common red is much worn.

The Best Prescription for Chills

and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

The price of the Transvaal sixpence in London is now five shillings. Kruger's pennies, however, are relatively more expensive.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., Props. of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Half a century ago the labor cost in the production of 100 gold hunting watch cases turned was $540. In 1897 it was only $80.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

A church society in Brooklyn discussed at a recent meeting the question: "Which is more demoralizing, fashion or tobacco?"

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENGLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Thirty-one American locomotives are ready for shipment from Philadelphia to China, with 200 tons of steel rails for Japan.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The United States Courts in New Mexico cost the government about $75,000 a year.

The Makers of Carter's Ink Say:

"We can't make any better ink than we do; we don't know how to. We can make poorer ink, but we won't." Carter's Ink is the best.

French Canadians almost entirely use home-grown tobacco.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

There are 952,000 bank shares in New York city, assessed at $85,409,846.

Gained 45 Pounds

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I was very thin and my friends thought I was in consumption.

"Had continual headaches, backache and falling of uterus, and my eyes were affected.

"Every one noticed how poorly I looked and I was advised to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"One bottle relieved me, and after taking eight bottles am now a healthy woman; have gained in weight from 98 pounds to 140; everyone asks what makes me so stout."—MRS. A. TOLLE, 1946 Hilton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Pinkham has fifty thousand such letters from grateful women.

THAT SPOT.

How did it get there? Or, to ask a more important question, "What will remove it?" This very day stop at the grocer's and get a cake of Ivory Soap. Don't be afraid of the cloth. Rub well, using flannel and hot water, wipe the lather off with a cloth or sponge dipped in clear water. Ivory Soap will not injure anything that will stand the application of water.

IVORY SOAP—99 44/100 PER CENT. PURE.

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DEGENERATE DOG.

Many Diabolical Tricks Played by the Viciously Aberrant Animal.

Now and then there is a degenerate dog, just as there are degenerate men. I once knew a dog of that kind. He was a handsome fellow, a Scotch collie, black, with white breast, and lower forelegs and tip of tail also white. His father was a gentlemanly dog, and his mother was also reputable. At an early age this dog took to killing chickens, and would mouth and kill a whole brood of downy chickens in less than a minute from the first alarmed screech of the mother hen. A little later he killed, as a daily recreation, chickens of all sorts and conditions. Many attempts were made to shoot him, but he seemed bullet-proof. He would run into the street, seize a horse by the nose, and, swinging clear of the pavement, would hang there, while the terrified horse would vainly try to dislodge him. When a man on horseback came along, he would proceed to have fun with him by seizing his horse's tail. No whip could reach him, and when the rider would dismount the dog would beat a successful retreat. He killed all the cats in the neighborhood. When a peddler with samples of potatoes or apples entered the yard of his owner he would greet him with a friendly wagging tail and escort him to the door, but when the same peddler turned his back to go he never failed to take a bite at the calf of his leg. The dog's conduct finally raised the neighbors against him, and the owner was informed that if he did not get rid of him the dog would be shot. To save his life the owner gave him to a butcher. In his new environment he lasted but one day. He bit the butcher's daughter, and the butcher killed him.—Indianapolis News.

CHARLES I. AS A "MARTYR."

What Shall We Say of These Americans? Asks Roosevelt.

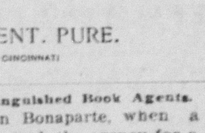
Any man who has ever had anything to do with the infliction of the death penalty, or, indeed, with any form of punishment, knows that there are sentimental beings so constituted that their sympathies are always most keenly aroused on behalf of the offender who pays the penalty for a deed of peculiar atrocity, says Theodore Roosevelt in Scribner's. The explanation probably is that the more conspicuous the crime the more their attention is arrested and the more acute their manifestations of sympathy become. At the time when the great bulk even of civilized mankind believed in the right of a king, not merely to rule, but to oppress, the action struck horror throughout Europe. Even republican Holland was stirred to condemnation, and as the king was the symbol of the state and as custom dies hard, generations passed during which the great majority of good and loyal, but not particularly far-sighted or deep-thinking men, spoke with intense sympathy of Charles, and with the most sincere horror of the regicides, especially Cromwell. This feeling was most natural then. It may be admitted to be natural in certain Englishmen even at the present day. But what shall we say of Americans who now take the same view; who erect stained-glass windows in a Philadelphia church to the memory of the "royal martyr," or in New York or Boston hold absurd festivals in his praise?

Distinguished Book Agents.

Napoleon Bonaparte, when a poor lieutenant, took the agency for a work entitled "L'Histoire de la Revolution." In the foyer of the great Palace of the Louvre can be seen today the emperor's canvassing outfit, with the long list of subscribers he secured. George Washington, when young, canvassed around Alexandria, Va., and sold over 200 copies of a work entitled "Bydell's American Savage." Mark Twain was a book agent. Longfellow sold books by subscription. Jay Gould, when starting in life, was a canvasser. Daniel Webster paid his second term's tuition at Dartmouth by handling "De Tocqueville's America" in Merrimac county, New Hampshire. Gen. U. S. Grant canvassed for Irving's "Columbus." James G. Blaine began life as a canvasser for a "Life of Henry Clay." Bismarck, when at Heidelberg, spent a vacation in canvassing for one of Blumenbach's handbooks.

Auburn, N. Y., churches have united to war on the treating habit.

Double Trouble



The complication of

SPRAINS and **BRUISES**

is a very sore trouble, but doubly, or separately, as sprain or bruise, there is no remedy known the equal of

St. Jacobs Oil

for a

PROMPT, SURE CURE

SACRIFICE SALE
First Class Music.
50 PIECES, $2.

For sixty days we will send FIFTY PIECES OF FIRST CLASS, FULL SIZED, high grade, standard Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC, carefully selected, including Solos, Duets, Quartetts, Waltzes, Polkas, Operas, Negro Melodies, Hymns, etc., etc., charges prepaid by post or express to any part of the United States or Canada, upon receipt of two dollars in cash, stamps or money order. The regular price of this music is $20. Address

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN & CO.,
149 Broadway, New York City.

WILLS PILLS---BIGGEST OFFER EVER MADE.

For only **10 Cents** we will send to any P. O. address, 10 days' treatment of the best medicine on earth, and put you on the track how to make **Money** right at your home. Address all orders to **The R. R. Wills Medicine Company, 224 Elizabeth St., Hagerstown, Md. Branch Offices: 129 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C.**

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and **10 days' treatment Free.** Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

B N U 18.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

JUST THE BOOK YOU WANT to refer to constantly, is our handy **CONDENSED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE,** as it treats upon about every subject under the sun. It contains 320 pages, profusely illustrated, and will be sent, postpaid, for 50c. in stamps, postal note or silver. When reading you doubtless run across references to many matters and things which you do not understand and which this book will clear up for you. It has a complete index, so that it may be referred to easily. This book is a rich mine of valuable information, presented in an interesting manner, and is well worth to any one many times the small sum of **FIFTY CENTS** which we ask for it. A study of this book will prove of incalculable benefit to those whose education has been neglected, while the volume will also be found of great value to those who cannot readily command the knowledge they have acquired. **BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.**

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR 50c.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. April 26

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that J. W. Kepler, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Wetzel, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Robert M. Foster, of State College, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that John W. Conley, of Potter township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Harry K. Wilson, of Clarion, is the Republican presidential elector for this the 18th district.

Stone is preparing a white-wash for the oleo officials under him. But the "1 cent a pound" stuff won't hold on to it.

Pure butter is a good thing, but the margerine of 1 cent a pound taken on oleo by the fellows in Hamilton's department is found better yet.

Two-thirds of the Republican journals, we mention it to their credit, approve of the rejection of Quay on the Stone cirtificate.

General Roberts had stretched a net to capture the Boer army, but when he drew it in it turned out a waterhaul—the Boer army wasn't thar any more.

A can of trout fry sent from a hatchery contained a trout that had two perfectly formed heads. The interpretation hereof is a pointer to the two faction heads of the Republican party, both going for the bait.

When the machine delegates at Harrisburg heard that Mr. Quay had been admitted to the United States Senate says the Record, there were no bounds to their exultation, but when they heard the correct news their grief was uncontrollable. The discouraging thing about the affair is that in neither their joy nor their sorrow was the slightest account taken of the merits of the question. Their exultation was merely the savage cry of partisan victory, as their grief was no more than animal depression over defeat. What did these people care how much or how little the principles of the Constitution might be involved in the case?

The defeat of Quay for a seat in the Senate, is generally approved throughout the country, the exception being the crowd that roost where boodle is in sight. The Republican party feels that a weight has been removed from its shoulders and honest men are breathing a sigh of relief. Quayism has been a disgrace to the state, and the sooner its pernicious disciples are stamped out the better it will be for good government. The Republican party has able and reputable men in its ranks who have been prevented coming to the fore because the boodlers under the boss found it would destroy their business of plundering the public regardless Constitution and law.

The discussion of Mr. Quay's right to a seat in the Senate with the ugly developements of bribery in the Clark case from Montana have given greater strength to the proposition to elect senators by the people in accordance with the constitutional amendment that recently passed the House by an immense majority and is now pending in the Senate with little prospect of its being seriously considered. Public agitation may reach the Senate and coerce that body into submitting the proposed amendment to the States for ratification. All that is asked is that the Senate shall give the State the opportunity of adopting or rejecting the amendment. Ex-Governor Hill, of New York, at a Democratic meeting in Syracuse, N. Y., the other evening made an earnest argument in favor of electing senators by the people. He said that a plan favoring an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by the people was in the original draft of the Chicago platform in 1896, but was stricken therefrom by the subcommittee on resolutions, against his earnest protest; but he hoped for action in favor of reform by the Kansas City convention.

No one need feel surprised over the besmirching that falls to Governor Stone's administration from the oleo scandal uncovered through the North American, because he has been guilty of such gross violation of duty since he became governor. How deeply John Hamilton is connected with this scandal will remain to be shown up by the North American, and if his hands are clean beyond a doubt, the Reporter will be pleased to make announcement of it.

We have here a plain proof of tricking the farmer by boss rule. The department of agriculture, ostensibly created to benefit and protect the farmer, has been just the opposite and the pure food branch of it has been detected working in the interest of the fraudulent olea dealers instead of protecting the pure butter interest which was the special duty of these machine henchmen and servants of the oleo trust.

Here you have them: Stone's appointees, a half a score of them, are drawing fat salaries to protect the pure butter interest of the farmer; then they step across to the oleo dealer and accept a cent a pound for protecting him as against the farmer!

The vote on the Quay contest affords matter for speculation. While it would be unfair to say that all who voted for him did so on personal grounds, yet it is a fact that 12 of the 32 votes in his favor came from senators who two years ago voted against seating Corbett on precisely the same state of facts. Three senators, including Hanna, who voted to seat Corbett, voted against Quay. The Quayites are especially indignant at Hanna, and credit it to Hanna's desire to punish Quay for putting himself up as a presidential candidate four years ago. Of the 42 senators who favored excluding Quay, 17 were Republicans, 20 were Democrats and 5 were Populists. Of the 41 who favored Quay's admission, 33 were Republicans, 6 were Democrats and two were Populists. Surprise has been expressed that Senator Vest voted against Quay. It showed his independence of personal considerations, and is highly to his credit. He and Quay are close friends, but as Mr. Vest voted to exclude Corbett, he could not conscientiously vote to seat Quay, on the same state of facts. Senator Burrows, of Michigan, who led the Republican opposition to Quay, says of the Missouri senator's vote: "The act of Mr. Vest in putting aside years of friendship and ties of affection and casting his vote as he felt his oath of office required was the crowning glory of an illustrious life."

Swallow to Convert Quay.—Writes Him to Join the Methodists.

Parson Swallow, of Harrisburg, sent Quay a brotherly letter on his defeat, as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Quay and Brother:—I still have your letter of five years ago declining my advice given you, in view of your religious antecedents, elements of captaincy and our need of such men, to get converted and join the Prohibitionists. Better have done it.

"You got into bad company. Hanna, McKinley, the army canteen. Beer Brewer Cox, Distiller Greenhut and shooting the heathen! You looked worse than some of the others because you are no hypocrite. However, you were bad enough to Stone, but not bad enough to kill, nor good enough to die.

Now, while on your marrow-bones under the sackcloth get converted in the good old Methodist way. Your Calvanistic perseverance, joined with Armenian energy, would make a good combination for service, as I well know by experience. Then come over to the Prohibitionists, body, soul and substance, and we will canonize you. We will in very deed make a saint of you. Your kindly,

S. C. SWALLOW."

Readable Clippings.

Under an act of Assembly, parties to a suit in law may waive the right to a jury and agree to try the controversy before a judge of the court. A case of the kind was heard last week by Judge Weand, of Montgomery county.

The fellows that prate loudest for improvements in their neighborhood become quiet as soon as you present a subscription paper for their name to aid something for the public benefit.—Dr. Abbot.

In Washington the other day an office boy in a factory swallowed a $5 gold piece, his pay for a week. A doctor gave him an emetic and succeeded in raising the boy's salary.

Our town, says the Texas Ledger, elects noodles and no-accounts to office too often for the good and credit of the town, and that accounts for things going wrong and money being spent uselessly.

Centre Hall Gallery.

This week, Friday, May 4th, we expect to have our new back-grounds. Our sky-light has been carefully curtained, gallery newly papered and painted, and we are in shape to make you as fine work as can be made. Give us a call. W. W. Smith, State College, Pa. At Centre Hall, Friday, May 4.

The ancients believed that rheumatism was the work of a demon within a man. Any one who has had an attack of sciatic or inflammatory rheumatism will agree that the infliction is demoniac enough to warrant the belief. It has never been claimed that Chamberlain's Pain Balm would cast out demons, but it will cure rheumatism, and hundreds bear testimony to the truth of this statement. One application relieves the pain, and this quick relief which it affords is alone worth many times its cost. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

The Cure that Cures
Coughs, Colds, Grippe,
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is
OTTO'S CURE
The GERMAN REMEDY
Cures throat and lung diseases.
Sold by all druggists. 25&50cts
Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

NERVITA PILLS
Restore Vitality, Lost Vigor and Manhood
Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box. 6 boxes for $2.50, with our bankable gaurantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.
60 PILLS 50 CTS.
Nervita Tablets EXTRA STRENGTH
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Positively guaranteed cure for Loss of Power, Varicocele, Undeveloped or Shrunken Organs, Paresis, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail in plain package, $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00 with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address
NERVITA MEDICAL CO.
Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.
Sold by J. D. Murray drug store, Centre Hall

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—ANNUAL ASSESSMENT APPEALS FOR 1900.—Notice is hereby given to the taxpayers of Centre County, that the County Commissioners will hear and determine appeals at the Commissioners' Office, Bellefonte, Pa., for the respective districts as follows:

Monday, May 7—The Townships of Taylor, Worth, Huston, Half Moon, Patton, and Union, and the Boro of Unionville.
Tuesday, May 8—The Townships of Curtin, Howard, Liberty, and Boggs, and the Boros of Milesburg and Howard.
Wednesday, May 9—The Townships of Burnside, Snow Shoe, and Rush, and the Boros of Philipsburg and South Philipsburg.
Thursday, May 10—The Townships of Marion, Walker, Miles, Penn, and Haines, and the Boro of Millheim.
Friday, May 11—The Townships of Potter, Gregg, Harris, College and Ferguson, and the Boros of Centre Hall and State College.
Monday, May 14—The Townships of Spring and Benner, and the Boro of Bellefonte.

The Board will hear appeals between the hours of 10 a. m and 4 p. m. The assessors will be present on the day of the appeal of their respective districts, bringing with them all books and papers incident to the appeals. Persons who feel themselves injured by the last assessment may appear before the Board on the day designated for their respective district.

DANIEL HECKMAN,
PHILIP H MEYER, } Co. Commis'rs.
ABRAM V. MILLER,

Attest:
BOYD A. MUSSER, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Apr 28, 1900

Spring Shoes
In all the New Toes, Heels, and Colors....
Oxfords and Strap Sandals.
Prices to suit Everybody.
C. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS.

OUR LEADER 30 DAYS' TRIAL **FREE**
PAY NO MONEY UNTIL YOU SEE THE WATCH... ...WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES
$4.25
Send us your name, address and nearest express office and we will send you by express, C. O. D., all charges prepaid, for examination, our GREAT BARGAIN in a fine 14k GOLD-PLATED HUNTING OR OPEN-FACE WATCH, ladies' or gent's size, with a FINE AMERICAN MOVEMENT. You examine it, and if found exactly as represented, and perfectly satisfactory, PAY EXPRESS AGENT $4.25 and THE WATCH WILL BE YOURS! Otherwise, PAY NOTHING. We guarantee this watch to be a reliable time-piece or money refunded within 20 days. The movement is nickel, has 7 jewels, is stem-wind and lever-set. IT IS A PERFECT BEAUTY and is worth from $10 to $15. In appearance and as a time-piece it is equal to a $50 watch. FOR CASH IN FULL WITH ORDER we will send you FREE with the watch a FINE 14k GOLD-PLATED CHAIN and CHARM. The cut shown is one-third size of watch. SEND A POSTAL CARD for our Big Wholesale Catalogue of Jewelry, Diamonds, Silver and Plated-Ware. The only reliable WHOLESALE JEWELRY HOUSE in the world selling direct to consumers at wholesale prices. Our prices cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Good time-keeping SILVERINE WATCHES, for Men, 98c up. Mention this paper when you write.
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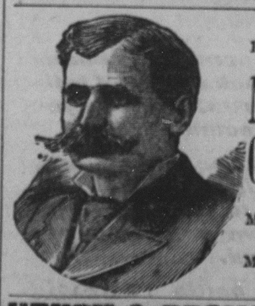
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Mention this paper.
HENCH & DROMGOLD, Mfrs., York, Pa.

White Dress Goods.
An ideal Summer Dress is made of cool, thin white goods; it is not only comfortable but it's right in style as well. We have an excellent collection of white Dress stuffs this season that includes all the latest novelties as well as the more staple kinds. We mention a few of them here but we would suggest that you write and have us send you samples—you'll be better able to judge the values and select the patterns that suit your taste.
White Lawns, 40 inches wide, 10, 12½ and 15c a yard.
India Linen at 6, 8, 10, 12½ and 25c a yard.
French Lawns, or Muslin, 50 inches wide, 39c a yard and up.
White Organdies, full 72 inches wide, a very special value for 29c a yard.
Mercerized Pique, one of the newest things for Shirt Waists, 28 inches wide, 20 and 25c a yard.
Checked Nainsooks, 5 and 8c a yard.
English Long Cloths, 36 inches wide, 10 12½ and 15c a yard.
Full yard-wide white Cambrics, 10 and 12½c a yard.
GABLE & CO.,
ALTOONA, PA.

1837 APRIL 1900
63rd Anniversary
To celebrate this anniversary most fittingly, we propose to give our customers and friends a
Great Reduction in Price--20 per cent.--for Cash
Of all our large and complete stock of Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods—comprising the latest and best goods in the market—from the largest manufacturers and importers. We begin this sale today—and will continue it during the entire month of April. Call and see us and we will astonish you.
MONTGOMERY & CO.
BELLEFONTE.

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 19, 1899.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7.32 a. m.—Train 29. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 2.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m. week days, 10.23 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.45 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.23 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.05 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 7.55 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 00 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.55 a m, Baltimore, 8.55 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.25 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.05 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.55 p. m., Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.23 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 52	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 15	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 28	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 50	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.10 and 8.00 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.03 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m. and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a m and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.03 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. E. WOOD Gen'l Pass'r Agt

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 3	No 5	Nov. 21, 1900.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 10	†2 40	†6 30	BELLEF'NTE	9 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	2 52	6 42	Nigh	8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	2 58	6 48	Zion	8 43	4 51	9 21
7 33	3 03	6 53	Hecla Park	8 38	4 46	9 16
7 38	3 05	6 55	Dunkles	8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	3 09	6 59	HUBLERSB'G	8 32	4 40	9 10
7 43	3 14	7 02	Snydertown	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 05	Nittany	8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09	Huston	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12	LAMAR	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 53	3 23	7 15	Clintondale	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19	Krider's S'n g.	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24	Mackeyville	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 08	3 38	7 30	Cedar Springs	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32	Salona	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 45	7 37	MILL HALL	†7 52	†4 00	†8 30
11 45	8 15		Jersey Shore		3 25	7 55
12 20	8 4	Arr.	Wm'PORT Lve		†2 50	†7 21
†12 34	*11 50	Lve	Arr.		2 30	*6 55
8 29	7 09		PHILA		†8 36	*11 36
			Atlantic City			
			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)			
*10 40	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)		†4 30	†9 00
p. m	a. m.	Arr	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11 36 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

PENN CAVE FOR SALE.
The well known Penn Cave, Pennsylvania's finest natural wonder, is offered at private sale. Parties desiring to make a good and safe investment, can find nothing better. The cave has always enjoyed a large run of visitors, and to a party willing to offer special inducements, the Cave can be made a far better paying thing than ever. For further information apply to LONG BROS.,
feb15m Penn Cave, Pa.

A few more of our beautiful 8 piece Golden Oak Chamber Suits, $17.00
Or 18 10 piece Suit with Spring and Mattress for, - - -$23.00
Come and See Them.
John Smith & Bro.,
SPRING MILLS.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

FOR TAXES OF 1898 AND 1899

Agreeable to the provisions of law relating to the sale of unseated tracts of land for non-payment of taxes, notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale or outcry the following tracts of unseated land in Centre county, Pennsylvania, for taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, June 11th, 1900, at 1 o'clock, p. m., and to continue if necessary, by adjournment from day to day until all are sold.

BENNER TOWNSHIP.

Acres.	Per.	Warrantee	Supposed Owner.	Taxes	
120		Hale, J M	W C Heinle	$3 18	½ of 200
50		Harris, J D	E J Pruner	1 34	4-5 of 160
150		Lingle, J J	J D Shugert	3 33	415
50		Perdue, John	W B Eckley	3 99	160
30		Smith, John Jr.	Cuas Shuey	1 27	
50		Unknown	Jno Snavely	81	
		Carson, Andrew	W C Heinle	1 34	418
					3

BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

433	163	Butler, Marg't	Mary E Sanders	20 94	404
397	145	Carskadden, D	W G Morrison	18 60	150
433	163	Godfrey, Martha	W C Heinle	20 17	254
433	153	Lewis, David	W C Heinle	20 16	164
148		Lucas, J M and Packer, J P	J Chatman	12 57	40 9
46		Unknown	Mrs Melvina Watkins	2 15	

BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

					130
⅛ of 433	163	Bell, Alex	J Z Long	3 78	130 70
⅛ of 433	163	Beyer, John	C M Bower	6 98	380
⅛ of 433	163	Beyer, John	J Z Long	3 59	122
⅛ of 140	22	Cox, Paul	Robt Cooke	7 56	110
⅛ of 140	22	Cox, Paul	J H Holt	3 39	130
433	163	Greaves, Alex	C M Bower	3 39	120
⅜ of 433	163	Hall, Chas	Beech Valley C & I Co	21 00	52
⅛ of 433	163	Hall, Chas	J M Dale	13 96	
⅛ of 433	163	Hall, Chas	E Graham	3 50	
⅛ of 433	163	Hunter, Alex	C M Bower	6 98	494
⅛ of 433	120	Hall, Chas	J Z Long	3 50	375
415		Levy, Nathaniel	Smith, Glover & Duncan	20 14	135
400		Long, J Z	J Z Long	9 70	140
146	75	Miller, Wm	G W Rombach	6 98	106
433	163	Morris, Joseph	Beech Valley C&I Co	21 00	80
70		Nicholson, Jno	Geo R Boak	3 49	170
433	163	Scott, Samuel	Orvis & Holt	10 19	125
415		Thomas, Jas	Smith, Glover & Duncan	20 14	75
¾ of	123	Wheeler, Henry	John Hoy	4 46	150
433	163	Wallace, Jos J	David M Torrey	21 00	125
411		Wharton, Thos P	Fidelity Ins T S&D Co	19 92	48
⅛ of 433	163	Young, Samuel	C M Bower	7 56	21
⅛ of 433	163	Young, Samuel	J Z Long	3 90	54
⅛ of 433	163	Young, Benj	C M Bower	6 98	117

CURTIN TOWNSHIP.

					44
439	138	Atwood, N L	David M Torrey	54 02	
309	19	Atwood, N L	W C Heinle	19 00	196
415		Brooks, Jesse	David M Torrey	51 05	133
119		Carskadden, D	W C Heinle	14 64	200
200	120	Carskadden, D		24 60	400
71	131	Curtin, Roland		4 42	50
208		DeHaven, Peter	Beech Valley C&I Co.	25 55	400
311		Evans, Cadwaller,		38 2	407
415		Elliott, Wm		51 05	
418		Eddy, Esther	Smith, Glover & Duncan	51 05	104
204	31	Godfrey, Martha	W C Heinle	19 08	104
60		Hallowel, Ed	Smith, Glover & Duncan	7 38	104
208		Irvin, Jas		24 97	217
					207½
					207½
					400
					400
					70
					200
					100
					420
					420
					110
					146
					158
					304
					50
					404
					150
					254
					164
					40
					9
					130
					130
					70
					380
					122
					110
					130
					120
					52
					494
					375
					135
					140
					106
					80
					170
					125
					75
					150
					125
					48
					21
					54
					117
Lowns, Caleb	Beech Valley C& I Co	25 56	217
---	---	---	---
Longstreth, Isaac	" "	25 56	217
Long, J Z	Walter Zimmerman	49 20	107
Long, J Z	David M Torrey	49 20	415
Mason, John S	Beech Valley C& I Co	8 61	25
Meyers, Philip	Smith, Glover & Duncan	24 60	136
Meyers, Simon	" "	12 30	
48 Meyers, Michael	" "	51 66	130
Meyers, Valentine,	" "	51 66	34
Meyers, Roger	" "	13 53	
75 Miller, Jas	G W Rombach	17 96	50
93 Packer, Job W	W C Heinle	19 44	
4 Packer, Job W	David M Torrey	37 41	
Packer, J W & S C	W C Heinle	6 15	56
Tunis, Richard	Geo Furst	5 80	102
Willis, Jonathan	J A Beaver Trust	7 88	
Wistar, Casper	Smith, Glover & Duncan	51 05	
Willis, Jon[S end]	Samuel Jeans	19 68	20
			80
			166
			175
115 Morgan, Jas Jr	Unknown	25	154½
Moore, Jas	A M Brown	10 30	250
McWilliams, WB Est	W B M'Williams Est	18 01	150
Turner, Hannah	A M Brown	7 73	33
Turner, Daniel	A M Brown	7 10	80
Unknown	Saml McWilliams	1 55	175
Unknown	Emma Butcher	42	185
			200
			60
Askin, Robert	Spangler & Reifsnyder	2 28	100
Duncan, Daniel	Edward Allison	2 28	
Gregg, Smith	Edward Allison	1 37	
31 Hepburn Wm		4 55	50
Mosby, Jacob	Spangler & Reifsnyder	2 79	197
Mercer, John	" "	2 07	53
Reese, Daniel	" "	2 28	55
Unknown	Andrew Ocker	2 28	50
		1 17	2.0
139 Brown, R F	H C Hyatt	10 14	32.75 of 300
Brown, John	" "	7 60	286
Cawley, H B	Daniel Engle	1 37	75
Harrison, Wm	John Sheats	2 87	149
Lowery, ——	W C Heinle	2 16	17
Motz, Jno	Daniel Engle	82	12
70 Stover & Wolf	I E Stover	2 69	365
Unknown	W C Heinle	2 60	250
Unknown	" "	1 54	427
Unknown	" "	3 07	125
Unknown	" "	2 60	200
			156
			100
Beck, Daniel	W C Heinle	1 41	194
Curtin, R & Son	Jno I Thompson	3 10	400
Sharer, Isaac	W C Heinle	1 60	100
Thompson, John	John I Thompson	11 37	300
11 Unknown	Ada Hutchinson	3 35	100
			400
			300
Fisher, J C	M G Brown	2 30	27
Fox, Geo	Spangler & Smith	3 13	419
Fisher, S W	M G Brown	2 35	277
Harrison, Wm	Mary M Frank	9 40	277
Irvin, John	W C Heinle	1 19	79
Parker, Richard	" "	2 40	75
92 Wharton Kearny, Wm	Colyer	9 58	109
			44
63 Brady, Jno	W C Heinle	4 20	125
63 "	" "	4 20	
63 "	" "	4 20	
Bonham, Sarah	David M Torrey	16 86	30
"	"	16 05	20
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107 Brown, Samuel	Mary M Frank	11 61	150
Godfrey, Martha	W C Heinle	8 77	
Graysburg, Jos	"	22 22	
92 Harris, Jas D	M F Blanchard & J L Bright	1 35	100
Lingle, J J	Sarah A Totten	13 38	300
52 Sterrett, Jas	Montgomery Bros Est & J Z Long	4 91	276
Whites Nestlerode	W C Heinle	4 03	½ of 170
		2 68	288
HUSTON TOWNSHIP.			400
Kohn ——	S T & M D Gray	1 57	400
Williams ——	W C Heinle	8 11	196
			60
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.			109
Bruce, Chas	L H DeLong	1 05	400
Gorrell, Wm	W C Heinle	4 2	200
Hays, Robt & Jas	D & J Bechdel	8 72	200
Hess, Geo D	Beech Valley C & I Co	9 20	70
Irvin, Robert	W C Heinle	16 19	84
Jackson Jno	"	7 01	100
Lytle Peter	P B Crider	7 88	400
Mahaffey, Wm	L J DeLong	1 74	18
Smith Robt	W C Heinle	4 20	50
Quigley, Jas A	Beech Valley C & I Co	9 20	
Jackson, Jeremiah	Harry Keller	9 73	40
Krouse, Daniel	W C Heinle	10 50	164
Nestlerode, Christ	Geo Hendrick	1 68	390
Roberts, Joseph	L J DeLong	5 25	52
MARION TOWNSHIP.			393
Allison, Wm	Franklin Weight	90	153
Harris, A D	Mary M Frank	4 08	200
McCalmont, ——	W C Heinle	1 01	400
18 Shugert, J D	"	1 05	216
Unknown	Jacob Deitz	98	156
Unknown	Isaac Frain	3 80	433
MILES TOWNSHIP.			153
Boyd Thomas	Sarah J Rhine	2 48	¼ of 433
Black, James	H and J R Gast	19 50	153
Barton, Wm	J H Reifsnyder	1 49	433
Boyd, Wm	Wm Bietz	67	153
"	"	7	¼ of 433
"	"	7	153
Cowden, Jno	H Gast	25 35	433
Cooper, Wm	H W Orwig	4 91	153
Dewart, Wm	H Gast	31 29	¼ of 433
Dorsey, Jno	Mary S Zeigler	2 40	153
Deering, Christ	N H Gruber	11 70	117
60 Derr, S & J	Stahl W C Heinle	5 85	84
Benson, Peter	W R Goodman	95	¼ of 430
42 Gratz, S	N H Gruber	13 65	9
Hepburn, Jas	H and J R Gast	27 30	433
Haines, Josiah	Nathan Haugh	1 17	153
Housel, Peter	Daniel Miller	67	433
Hepburn, Jas	Frank Haugh	50	433
Lake, Richard	W R Goodman	11 40	153
Parker, Wm	Mary S Zeigler	5 85	158
"	Philip Walker	48	6
Reese, Jno	H and J R Gast	29 25	6
Seigfried, Jacob	W Zimmerman	5 70	250
Swineford, Peter	N Haugh and wife	1 95	50
Seigfried, Jacob	Laurelton Lumber Co	4 10	433
Toner, Thos	W C Heinle	1 49	75
Unknown	Harry Keller	1 95	
Unknown	"	84	15
Wharton, Moore	Mary S Zeigler	5 85	186
PATTON TOWNSHIP.			115
Burton, Robt	Mrs Sarah I Christ	7 80	300
			390
			150
Diehl, Adam	"	5 20	
---	---	---	---
Diehl, N Jr	"	39 09	
PENN TOWNSHIP.			
Cook, Wm	W C Heinle	2 20	
Montgomery, Wm	J F Torbett	6 60	
Montgomery, D	"	6 07	
Swineford, Peter	Geo Robertson	56	
POTTER TOWNSHIP.			
Bond, Mary	Jas Gordon Est	2 29	
Brady, Wm P	Mary M Frank	10 60	
Cowgell, Daniel	W C Heinle	10 60	
Fulmer, H B	D R Kulp Est	2 65	
109 Felmalee, Moses	D Kulp	53	
Forbes, James	W C Heinle	10 60	
Garrigus, Wm	Jas Gordon Est	1 59	
Gordon, Ed	"	1 59	
Peck, Jos	Spangler & Reifsnyder	1 06	
83 Rapp, Jacob	Samuel Bruss	42	
Sawyer, Wm	J H Reifsnyder	1 34	
Smith, Daniel	N H Gruber	8 08	
Unknown	S M Leitzell	45	
Unknown	T F Adams	41	
RUSH TOWNSHIP.			
10 Atherton, R	J P Ellis	12 40	
10 Allison, Jas	W G Morrison, C Vail	20 17	
110 Arthur, Ann	W C Heinle	23 98	
Bannon, Jos	Chaney & Thompson	3 20	
153 Chestnut, Saml	Eve Sharer	12 18	
Copenhaver, Jne	C T Fryberger	12 30	
"	D M Torrey	24 60	
156 Grant, Thomas	W H Blair, Atty	26 58	
Gundaker, Jno	J P Ellis	40 27	
156 Hamilton, Thos	W H Blair, Atty	26 58	
153 "	W H Blair	3 88	
¼ of 433 153 Irvin, Robert	Ed M Leifer est	332 16	
433 153 Jordon, Owen	Eve Sharer	13 42	
Jordon, Benj		12 28	
433 153 Lee, John	G L Jordon	26 63	
Long, A B	W C Heinle	3 07	
¼ Langdon, R	W D Vail	62	
418 153 Lawrence, Casper	Eve Sharer	12 95	
100 McCord JR & A	Campbel Owners	3 07	
¾ of 433 163 Morgan, B E	Ed M Leifer est	33 27	
433 153 Musser, Jno	"	33 27	
433 153 McCommand, Jno	D M Torrey	33 27	
¼ of 433 153 Peters, Rich	Ed M Leifer est	33 27	
117 Philips, H	J P Ellis	18 14	
117 84 "	W C Heinle	15 75	
¼ of 430 9 Ramsey, Jas	Mrs J B Long, J Miles	26 63	
433 153 Spear, Jno	G L Jordon	26 63	
433 Slough, Jacob	Eve Sharer	13 42	
403 153 Showers, Sam	James Clark	12 49	
433 153 Smith, Mary	C M Bower	26 63	
433 Slough, Geo	J P Ellis	40 27	
433 153 "	Calvin Shearer	13 42	
158 153 Toner, Jas	W C Heinle	9 47	
6 Unknown	S M Pringle, Eve Sharer	18	
6 Unknown	" "	19	
250 White & Parsons	W C Heinle	15 38	
50 Witmer, Henry	I V Gray	9 28	
433 153 Welsh, Jos	J M Dale	51 97	
75 Wilson, Wm	J Steiner	46 13	
SPRING TOWNSHIP.			
Kurtz, Jno L	W C Heinle	53	
115 Purdue, Jno Est	Jas Gordon Est	6 41	
Robinson, Cath	"	10 35	
Robinson, Rebera	"	5 19	
Robinson, Richd	"	2 40	

433	153	Linn, Saml	Beech Valley C & I Co	24	47
433		Morgan, Benj	" "	30	57
433		McMannus, Jas	" "	24	47
433	153	Milliken, M F	" "	30	57
409		Mitchell, N J	" "	30	57
450		McLanahan Sara	W C Heinle	6	53
433	153	Cunningham, D H		12	58
368	71	Nesbit, Jno M		12	56
433	153	Parker, Wm	Beech Valley C & I Co	30	57
423	153	Tallman B H	" "	30	57
162		Tompkins, Jas	Hugh Ward	20	53
150		Tompkins, Saml	Pat Ward Est	8	48
433	163	Valentine, A S	Beech Valley C & I Co	24	51
433	153	Waln, Rebecca	" "	54	92
347	42	Waln, Phoebe	James A Beaver Trus	44	07
433	153	Wharton, Moore	Beech Valley C & I Co	54	92
433	153	Wharton, Eliz	" "	54	92
433	153	Wharton, K	W C Heinle	24	51
415		Waln, Richard	"	23	45

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

250		Alberta, G W	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	15	50
76		Anshultz, Geo	W C Heinle	4	41
30		Beckwith, Clem	SR Pringle, EveSharer	1	68
100		Berryhill, And	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	6	20
35		Beckwith, Clem	SR Pringle, EveSharer	2	03
443		Crane, Janes&Margt	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	24	47
200		Campbell, Robt	" "	12	40
200		Carr, James	W C Heinle	12	40
800		Drake, Jos	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	18	60
40		Downing, Sam	" "	2	48
40		Fox, James	" "	2	48
48		"	W C Heinle	2	76
211		Hammond, Nich	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	13	09
100		Hoover, Jno	" "	6	20
25		"	Saml McCammont	2	87
433	163	McCommon, T	G L Gordon	24	98
424		McEwen, Henry	W C Heinle	24	38
424		McEwen, Polly	"	24	38
148		Merryman, Eliza	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	9	18
50		Mong, Geo	" "	3	10
101		McEwen, Thos	W C Heinle	5	80
216	156	McEwen, Polly	"	12	48
25		Rite, Geo	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	1	55
136	29	Ridgway, Budda&Co	Ridgway & Budd	12	04
40		" "	E Frantz	6	90
96	142	Sherrick, Jno	Saml McCammont	11	05
64		"	Pittsburg Safe Dep Co	3	96
128		Thomas, Jno W	W C Heinle	7	35
100		"	"	5	75
119		"	"	6	83
100		Unknown	"	5	75
14		William s, Joshua	Pit sburg Safe Dep Co		86
92		Wallace, Thos	W C Heinle	15	88

433	133	Williams, Joshua	"	24	98
100		Bell, J C	"	5	75
100		Beck, Jacob	E J Pruner	3	10

UNION TOWNSHIP.

100		Blake, Jane	W C Heinle	14	55
150		Brown, Wm	F W Crider	7	29
440		Davis, Boyer	Richard Downing	5	82
250		Deal, Ann	W C Heinle	12	14
140		Mann, Harvey	F P Blair	7	76
		Phipps, S	W C Heinle	4	85
		Unknown	Thos Harrison	4	56
		Unknown	P B Crider & Son	24	25
		Unknown	F W Crider	18	87
433	163	Wister, Wm	F P Blair	21	03

WALKER TOWNSHIP.

143	11	Ackert, Wm	W C Heinle	3	93
115	118	Daugherty, Margt	Cyrus Gordon	3	17
179	1 0	Daugherty, Eliz	"	4	94
211	98	Gilbert, Wm	W C Heinle	5	82
219	47	Hahn, Ebenezer	"		62
215	39	James, Margt	Cyrus Gordon	6	04
161	155	James, Edward	"	5	97
200		Knox, John	James Gordon	8	80
182		Osman, Capt	W C Heinle	5	50
		Purdon, Richard	Jas Gordon Est	5	02

50		Piles, Benj	Mary S Zeigler	1	39
50		"	J S McCormick		71
100		Purdon, Jno	Cyrus Gordon	2	75
200		Parker, Richard	W C Heinle	5	50
88	54	Robinson, R	E W Hale Est	2	56
175		"	James Gordon	4	82
242	88	Sutler, Jas	Wm Love	8	94
192		Warden, Jere	B F Shaffer	2	82
12		Wilson, Robt	Zimmermana Robison	1	39

WORTH TOWNSHIP.

250		Gray, Jos	W C Heinle	13	89
300		Hawthorne, Thos	John I Thompson	9	99
260		Lawman, Geo	"	28	86
345		Kuhn, John	"	57	45
330		Mayland, Jasper	"	10	99
174		Miles, Samuel	"	24	96
86		Ross, Jno	"	14	33
79		Swanswick, Jno	"	8	75
6		Singer, Jno	"	1	33
88		Shippen, Wm Jr	"	9	77
5		Unknown	S R Pringle	1	11
½		Unknown	"		45
½		Unknown	"		45
100		Unknown	W Laird	6	95
100		Unknown	W C Heinle	1	59

ALSO

All of the following tracts or lots of land returned by the tax collectors of the following districts, respectively, for the years of 1896 and 1897, to the Commissioners of Centre County, for non-payment of taxes, according to the provisions of the several Acts of Assembly relative to the sale of seated lands for taxes.

SEATED LANDS

HOWARD BORO

Description.	*Owners.*	*Taxes.*
2 properties,	Samuel Brickley	$53 69
¼ acre,	Catharine G aden	2 92
¾ acre,	Solomon Candy	24 98

MILESBURG BORO

House & lot,	D P Shope	31	96
House & lot,	Jas Green Est	8	41
Axe factory,	"	6	73
19 acres,	"	32	04
3 lots,	"	8	41
Lot,	Harrison Levy	6	33
2 lots,	Mrs Mary McCollum	2	26

MILLHEIM BORO.

Lot,	Millheim B & L Asso	4	11
Lot,	H W Bolinger	3	55
Lot,	Nicholas Barnhart	2	81
Lot,	Elizabeth Klinefelter	81	
Lot,	Michael Gephart Est	10	72
Lot,	Wm Shultz	6	39
Lot,	Uriah Reifsnyder	8	02

PHILIPSBURG BORO.

House & lot,	Geo Blowers	10	25
Brk blkalot,	A J Dress	16	25
House & lot,	Thos Pilkerton	15	38
4 acres,	Clearfield TractionCo	13	65
House & lot.	T L Reeder	23	87

SOUTH PHILIPSBURG BORO.

Lot,	Mrs Levi Benhoof	2	71
Lot,	Mrs Mary Hayes	3	76
H & L	Peter Moyer	10	62
Lot,	Mrs Frances Waple	2	71
H & L	Silas Rees	18	34
2 lots,	"	6	01
2 lots,	Wm Freeberger	7	61
2 H and L,	Wm Bates, Sr	15	10
H and L,	"	21	24
Lot,	"	1	65
Lot,	Wm Collins	1	34
Lot,	Saml Edminston	1	34
H and L,	A B Weaver	10	08
3 lots,	Rosie Pierce	6	05
Lot,	Jemima Bush	7	71

BENNER TOWNSHIP.

8 acres,	Jos Beezer Est	4	05
Lot,	Buck & Brockerhoff	4	43
60 acres,	Kerlin Est	13	27
215 acres,	James Fanning	26	53

BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

79 acres,	Benj Walker	17	32
Mill,	Ella Wagner	119	16
Lot,	Mary Campbell	7	21
15 acres,	Catharine Deeters	2	46
23 acres,	Mary E B ney	3	73
¼ acre,	Hannah E Baney	1	12
1 acre,	Wm Butler		64
H and L,	Anna Campbell	6	37
100 acres,	Jos Green Est	16	99
2 acres,	Ed Quick and sister	3	19
2 acres,	Summers Est		43
65 acres,	Wm Spicer	6	37

BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

Lot,	Woods Huff	1	15

COLLEGE TOWNSHIP.

H and L,	John E Murray	4	21
H and L,	"	6	16
10 acres,	Wm L Sellers	1	57
Mill prop.	John A Rupp	33	60

FERGUSON TOWNSHIP.

148 acres,	Saml McWilliams	3	70

GREGG TOWNSHIP.

283 acres,	Alfred Lingle	1	94
116 acres,	Henry Zeigler	2	11
110 acres,	"	2	11
60 acres,	"		54

HAINES TOWNSHIP.

580 acres,	Philip Billmeyer Est	4	52
400 acres,	Jerre Aumiller & Co	1	57

HARRIS TOWNSHIP.

Lot,	Emanuel Ishler	2	08
Lot,	Christian Stephens	5	31

HUSTON TOWNSHIP.

20 acres,	Fred Williams	7	92
126 acres,	E C Henderson	11	17
100 acres,	Robert Merritt	6	17
178 acres,	J B Mattern Est	3	48
100 acres,	Joseph Meyers	4	76

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

20 acres,	Sarah Daughenbaugh	9	47
½ acre,	J H Bathurst	4	24
¾ acre,	W H Boney	4	23
140 acres,	T J Moore	21	17

MILES TOWNSHIP.

42 acres,	T E Royer, J C Smull	12	93

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

Lot,	Beaver Lumber Co	2	12
4 acres,	D E Dunlap	2	44
3 lots,	Mrs Jacob Shunkwiler	5	80
H and L	Paul Musser	10	34
½ lot,	Piles Est	2	59
Lot,	Geo Pikak		52
½ acre,	Timothy Harding	4	01
Lot,	Mrs L Nashwinter	9	66
Lot,	Wm Beaty		76
Lot,	James Beatty	3	52
Lot,	Jennie Fanst		22
9 acres,	Daniel Hunter	5	95
Lot,	King Powder Co	5	18
1 acre,	Henry Leister		37
2 acres,	W F Noble	3	11
306 acres,	Isaac Crawford	7	73
Lot,	C H Shunkwiler	3	63
10 acres,	James Duncan	2	97
H and L,	D D Davis	4	26
Lot,	Abraham Frank	5	75
6 acres,	Mrs Ellen Nelson	2	58
1 acre,	E J Rickard	5	12

SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP,

50 acres,	Wm Resides Est	1	01
2 Lots,	Harry Williams	1	01
1 acre,	Wm Moore		95

SPRING TOWNSHIP.

¼ acre,	S M Buck	1	68
½ acre,	"	1	05
2 acres,	Buck & Brockerhoff	1	68
½ acre,	And Brockerhoff	2	09
50 acres,	Constans Curtin Est	1	40
50 acres,	"	1	40
½ acre,	S M Hall	2	11
½ acre,	J G Love	1	75

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

160 acres,	Geo Woods	12	27
140 acres,	Wm Thomas	35	02
160 acres,	J A Hunter	6	72
15 acres	Wesley Lego	2	35

UNION TOWNSHIP.

5 acres,	E H Carr Est	3	02
50 acres,	Irvin Bennett	2	02
110 acres,	W T Shirk	14	11
150 acres,	Irvin Swisher	4	03
50 acres,	Andrew Spicer	2	02

WALKER TOWNSHIP.

Lot,	Mrs Rebecca Kettley	1	25
Lot,	David Keatly heirs		67
16 acres,	Misses E & J Lillie Apt	1	24

WORTH TOWNSHIP.

20 acres,	McLarney Est	5	50

NOTE

In accordance with the Act of June 6 1837, interest will be added to the amount of all taxes assessed against unseated lands above advertised.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All persons corresponding with the Treasurer in reference to land advertised for sale in the above list should remit sufficient to pay postage, stationery and advertising.

The advertising is $1.00 on each tract.

W. T. SPEER,
County Treasurer.

FOR $7.50

...We are showing fifty styles of Men's Suits, all colors, Blue and Black, Checks and Stripes, neat mixtures. Every garment guaranteed All Wool. Tailored in the best manner possible. Variety large enough to please all. These are the exactly same goods that other stores are asking from Ten to Fifteen Dollars for. Does the saving of a Five Dollar Bill interest you? If it does, then you cannot afford to miss this. That's all.

M. FAUBLE & SON,

The Largest Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods Establishment in Central Penna.

Brockerhoff House Block. BELLEFONTE.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

—Miss Anna Sweeney, of Roalsburg, visited her aunt, Mrs. Lizzie Jacobs.

—Harry Fleisher, manager for Colyer, gave us a call and advanced his label.

—W. O. Rearick was to Bellefonte on Monday morning attending court as a witness in a civil suit.

—Miss Lolo Strohm, Centre Hill's handsome young lady, was the guest of Miss Roxanna Brisbin over Sunday.

—Cal. Ghfrerer and wife and child, of Axemann, visited at the home of his father, Xavior Ghfrerer over Sunday.

—Mrs. J. T. Lee and Mrs. Benjamin Arney attended the funeral of their nephew Ernest Herring, at Altoona, last Thursday.

—T. M. Gramly, of the Spring Mills creamery, whole-souled and ever genial, favored our sanctum with a call, and set his label to '01.

—John Van Pelt, student at the Bellefonte Academy, spent Monday night with his grand-parents, ex-Sheriff and Mrs. John Spangler.

—Philip Leister and family, of Potters Mills, were passengers on Monday morning to Lincoln, Kansas, in which state the family will make their future home.

—J. Q. A. Kennedy arrived this week from Johnstown, Pa., with his family, and they are settled down on their farm a short distance west of Centre Hall.

—Rev. C. Mc. Rishell, now in charge of the Methodist church at Woodland, Pa., has been here this week at the bedside of his aged mother who is dangerously ill.

—D. Wagner Geiss left Tuesday morning for Harrisburg, Pa., where he will remain some time with a view of possibly locating permanently in that section of the state.

—Wm. Keller left for Lycoming county Monday morning where he has had employment for some years as head sawyer on a large saw mill. Wm. was home on a short visit to his family.

—Harry Potter, son of Joshua T. Potter, left on Monday morning to take a complete course at the Lebanon, Pa., business college. Harry is one of the brightest young men in this section.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kamp, of Lock Haven, left on Monday for New York, and from there they sailed yesterday, Wednesday, on the steamer Noordland for Germany and the Paris Exposition. Mrs. Kamp is the daughter of Mr. John Wolf, of Potters Mills.

—Arney Lee was an arrival home last Saturday on a visit until Tuesday with his parents. He is now employed in the large Westinghouse electrical works at Pittsburg, and is learning the profession.

—Harry B. Spangler, son of our new citizen W. W. Spangler, left on Monday morning for Chicago, where he expects to remain for the present. Harry has two brothers residing there and will make his home with them.

—Our townsman, Jerry Miller, on Monday morning left for Missoula, Montana, via Harrisburg where he will be accompanied by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Dr. Widder, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Harpster, reside in Missoula since they left Centre Hall a dozen or more years ago. With Mrs. Widder, on Tuesday evening Jerre left Harrisburg for Montana. He expects to remain some months. During his absence the shop here will be managed by his son John, who is fully able to do the work required.

—Our esteemed young friend, Al. Wieland, who for a number of years was in charge of the branch house at Syracuse, N. Y., of Heinz & Co., the extensive pickling firm, at Pittsburg, gave us an hour's pleasant call, in company with his charming sister, Miss Winifred, of Linden Hall. Mr. Wieland has resigned his position with the Heinz company and intends going into business on his own account, having his eye on a lumber operation in West Virginia, in which he has had several years of excellent training in the employ of a large lumber firm at Philipsburg. Al. is a pleasant, first class young man, with a friend in his every acquaintance and we wish him abundant success.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Kansas, wife of Henry Ehrenfeld, aged 79 years.

Philadelphia, John T. Graham, in his 70th year.

Verne, Mrs. D. H. Graham, age 55y.

Mattawana, wife of Lewis Hesser, in her 59 year.

Lewistown, widow of Rev. Samuel Kepler, in her 83 year.

Lewistown, Wm. T. Shimp, aged 29.

An Epidemic of Whooping Cough.

Last winter during an epidemic of whooping cough my children contracted the disease, having severe coughing spells. We had used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy very successfully for croup and naturally turned to it at that time and found it relieved the cough and effected a complete cure.—John E. Clifford, Proprietor Norwood House, Norwood, N. Y. This remedy is for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills; J. F. Smith, Centre Hall.

POTTERS MILLS.

Personal Mention and Other Items of Interest from that Town.

Mr. Jesse McClenahan is home on a visit.

Tom Bartges and wife, of Centre Hall, visited friends at this place Sunday.

Mrs. Landis has been very ill for the past few days; hope she may soon recover.

Charles Bitner has returned home from Joliet, Illinois; he is looking quite well.

Our merchant Emanuel Smith, was at Bellefonte transacting business last week.

Mrs. Mary Keller, of Centre Hall, visited her sister Mrs. Reish, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. James Moyer, the expert blacksmith, and wife of Tusseyville, spent Sunday in our town.

John Smith and daughter, Miss May, of Spring Mills, spent Sunday with friends at this place.

We were pleased to see Miss Gertrude Spangler back at her old place in our Sabbath school; come often.

Trout fisning is all the rage in our town, but our expert fishermen have not been meeting with much success.

Miss Cora McClenahan has gone to Altoona, where she expects to remain all summer; we will miss her, so will Mr. E.

Dr. H. S. Alexander has returned from Jefferson hospital, Philadelphia, where he had taken Lowell Smith, of Pine Grove, for treatment.

Mr. Jacob Auman was cutting wood in the mountains on Tuesday, his axe caught on a limb and cut an ugly gash in his head, but he is able to be at work again.

MILLHEIM.

A Letter of Interest from that Busy Town and Vicinity.

The Lonney shingle factory located here is running at full capacity, with work enough in sight to keep the mill running all summer. They turn out first-class work and therefore have no trouble in securing orders.

The boiler in the Hartman machine shops played out; business had to be suspended for a few days only, the proprietors having secured the services of Mr. Shower's engine and boiler until they can secure a new one.

Mr. E. W. Mauck, the successful nursery salesman, presented the United Evangelical congregation with two extra fine evergreens for their church lawn. They are certainly "daisies" and the members of the congregation prize them very highly.

The G. A. R. men seem to have agreed to disagree, and resolved not to have any demonstrative decoration services. Unless the citizens take the matter in hand the fallen braves will not be properly remembered. The good cause will probably receive attention.

The Commercial people last week were engaged in placing their telephone exchange at this place. The granting of privilege, and locating of extra poles on the street caused a ripple among some of the members of the town council and finally ended in an open eruption. For a season the air was full of fists and naughty cuss words, such as are seldom heard in Sunday school or meeting. There was some uncalled for spilling over, and language used, concerning neighbors that was not in the least appropriate. Some otherwise prominent parties evidently became lightheaded, hotheaded and a little unreasonable. "When angry, count ten, if very angry count a hundred, before you speak.

SPRING MILLS.

Two of Our Village Beauties Amuse Themselves on "May Day."

House cleaning and garden making are now in full blast. Many of the wheat fields down this way are not very promising.

On Saturday evening last the restaurant commenced the ice cream and cake campaign for the summer season. The cream was especially fine.

The gospel meeting held in the M. E. church of our village on Friday evening last by an itinerant German evangelist, had a very indifferent attendance.

For the last three or four days Egg Hill has been almost invisible, owing to the dense smoke caused by fire in the neighboring mountain. The Hill resembles a huge black cloud hanging on the verge of the village. Over on Brush mountain the destruction of timber is reported as being immense.

Two of our village beauties amused themselves on Tuesday evening last, by driving through the village with their buggy very handsomely trimmed with flowers and evergreens. The animal was very profusely decorated—possibly crowned "Queen of May." The young ladies created quite a sensation among the beaux and gallants of our town.

M. B. Hering, Justice of the Peace elect, will assume the duties of the office and be dressed in his official robes the coming week. Present magistrate Grenoble is in somewhat of a quandary, and an annoying one too. The combination of the lock on his safe refuses to operate, notwithstanding he has made every effort to open it, acting according to the directions received from the makers, yet the lock remains obdurate and bids defiance to everything but—sledge hammers. No doubt Mr. Grenoble will be obliged to send the safe to the manufacturers to unlock.

During the high waters in Penns Creek this spring, Willow grove park, located immediately at her concave shores, was covered with water, mud, old stumps, and every conceivable rubish. Owing to this blockade, merchant George W. Dunkle was obliged to make a passage way through the fields in order to reach his wall paper establishment and residence, a highway he was forced to use for several weeks. Recently he has had all this offensive matter removed from the grounds, and the park will soon begin to wear its usual spring and summer garb. This is a romantic and very beautiful place, especially in summer, and Mr. Dunkle who so skillfully planned the park knows exactly how to keep it so.

Foster's Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent about May 4 to 8 and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 9, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 10, great central valleys 11 to 13, eastern states 14.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about May 9, great central valleys 11, eastern states 13. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 12, great central valleys 14, eastern states 16.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. May 14 will average about normal in the great central valleys, about in the eastern states, about on the Pacific slope.

Indications are that May temperature will average above normal in the northern states east of meridian 90, below in northern states west of meridian 90, above in southern states.

Rainfall will be above in the northeastern states and eastern Canada, below in middle Canada, lower Ohio valley and southeastern states, above in western Canada and northwestern states, about in southwestern states, below on northern Pacific slope and above on southern Pacific slope.

Habitual Headache.

The bane of mankind interferes with our happiness and well-being. It is a most unwelcome intruder on our domestic comfort. By all means introduce it to the H. H. H. Medicine, that benefactor which throws sunshine into every home of suffering, so that its genial influence is felt in every clime. Purchase a 25 cent bottle of this indispensible household article, and be very sure that the signature and portrait of the aged inventor, D. Tomlinson, 400 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., appears on the wrapper as a safeguard against fraudulent substitutions. Many headache powders contain acetanilid and other poisons—the H. H. H. Medicine relieves by external application. For sale by J. D. Murray.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	40
New Oats	25
Barley	35
Buckwheat	30

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	11
Lard	6
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	40
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	37
Oats	25
Rye	40
Barley	35

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	70
Wheat, white	68
Corn ears	40
Shelled Corn	35
Rye	56
Oats	26
Barley	30
New Potatoes	50
Eggs	12
Butter	20
Lard	6
Ham	12
Shoulder	8
Bacon	5
Roller flour	95

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, May, 2:

Wheat, No. 2 Penn'a red, 71a72.

Corn No. 2, 47c.

Butter, fancy creamery, 21c; prints, do., 23c.

Eggs, fresh, 12.

Live Poultry, per pound:

Fowls, 10a11c; old roosters, 7c; spring chickens 25a30c; ducks, 9a10c; pigeons per pair 20a25c.

Baled hay and straw per ton:

Timothy, choice, $18.50.

Mixed hay, 16a16.50.

Straight rye straw, $14.

Wheat and oats straw, $9a10.

Lock Haven market:

Butter 24a25; eggs 12.

Chickens, live, 10c per pound.

Apples 25, peck; potatoes 45, bush.

Onions 50, bush.

Applebutter, 12, qt.; parsnips, 20, pk.

Lewisburg market:

Wheat 70, corn 45, oats 27.

Bran $18, ton; chop $18 ton.

Butter 20, eggs 10, lard 7.

Lewistown Market:

Wheat 65, barley 35, rye 45, oats 25, corn, 40, cloverseed 3.50.

Butter 20, eggs 10, hams 10, shoulder 7, sides 6.

Potatoes 50, apples 75, onions 50.

White beans 1.50, lard 8, tallow 5.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall. Government Service.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
April 26	70	38	clear.
" 27	67	44	clear.
" 28	71	43	clear.
" 29	72	41	clear.
" 30	77	46	clear.
May 1	74	45	clear.
" 2	73	40	clear.

Total rainfall in April, 1.22 inches. Snow, 3 in. Total precipitation, 1.25 inches.

DEMAND ON TURKEY

NEW NOTE PRESENTED TO PORTE BY MR. GRISCOM.

WANTS PROMPT PAYMENT.

Similar Steps by Other Powers Regarded as Imminent—Washington Officials Claim Note is Not an Ultimatum, But a Continuation of Efforts to Effect Settlement of Claims.

Constantinople, (By Cable.)—The negotiations between the United States and the Porte, regarding the American indemnity claims have again been transferred here. United States Charge d'Affaires Griscom handed to Tewfik Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, a note based on instructions he had received from Washington, the tenor of which has not yet been made public. It is understood, however, that it demands prompt payment of the indemnity.

Similar steps by the other powers are regarded as imminent. Charge d'Affaires Griscom, in the present circumstances, declines to express his views.

The only issue at present, however, is the execution of the Porte's repeated promises to Minister Straus to pay the indemnity.

After Mr. Straus left the matter remained in abeyance until the dispatch from Washington, April 17, sharply reminded the Turkish Government that the question required urgent attention. The Porte immediately telegraphed to the Turkish Minister at Washington asking for explanations of the reported strained relations. The Minister replied that he had called at the State Department and was informed that the situation had not yet assumed a serious character.

The words "not yet" seem to have impressed the Porte, and on the strength of this information the Sultan issued an irade in regard to the Kharput matter, which he hoped would serve as a sop and defer pressure in the demands for indemnity, although it is generally recognized that permission to rebuild will be of little value to the missionaries without the payment of indemnity.

Another tirade, issued April 25, orders Rear-Admiral Ahmed Pasha to proceed to America in order to study the construction of battleships.

Instructed to Press Claims.

Washington, (Special)—It is learned that the note of Mr. Griscom, United States Charge at Constantinople, is founded on the State Department's instructions to press vigorously the claim for indemnity already lodged with the Porte. The note is not an ultimatum in any sense, but is in continuation of the expressed determination of the State Department to exhaust all peaceful and proper means to secure a settlement of these American claims.

It is not doubted that the Turkish Government would speedily meet our desires in this matter could the claims be adjusted privately and without the knowledge of the European Ambassadors in Constantinople, but this is impracticable, and the Turkish Government is, it is believed, embarrassed at the necessity of settling all the claims of European countries for large sums of money should the American claims be allowed. The expectant attitude of the European diplomatic agents in Constantinople during the active prosecution of the American negotiations is probably the basis for such stories as that put afloat to the effect that the Russian Government was secretly backing Turkey in opposition to the settlement with the United States.

It is realized that the Turkish Government is not at all averse to the spread of a belief in the truth of this story, but it is held here that there is no foundation in fact for it.

Will Order a Cruiser.

London, (By Cable.)—The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"In addition to rebuilding the American structures at Kharput, the Sultan has found a way of paying the indemnity by ordering a cruiser to be built in the United States, the cost of which will include the $90,000 claimed. By this adroit move he hopes shelve to the question of principle and to avoid giving the powers a pretext for pressing their claims."

MILES OF RAGING FLAMES.

Vast Extent of the Fire at Ottawa and Hull, Canada.

Ottawa, Ont., (Special)—Over five square miles of territory burned over; more than two thousand buildings destroyed; seven lives lost; seven thousand men, women and children homeless and property loss of $17,000,000, according to the latest estimate, insured for about half its value, are the results of the destructive fire which swept this city and Hull.

A relief committee has been formed by the citizens, and this, together with the Catholic archbishops of Ottawa and Montreal, will make an appeal for relief to the country. The most serious problem that confronts Hull is that of work. The majority of the householders who were burned out are poor and have large families. It is not expected that there will be employment for a considerable period, and the way in which many of the poor are going to live in the meantime is doubtful. On the Ottawa side fully two-thirds of Dalhousie ward is devastated, and an estimate by residents of the district places the number who are without roofs of their own in this district at 5,000. The destroyed property in this section included some of the finest residences in Ottawa.

RESULT OF EXPLOSION.

Five Men Terribly Injured and Eight Others Cut.

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special.)—By the explosion of a portable boiler belonging to Drake & Stratton, contractors, at Rankin, Pa., five men were terribly injured and eight others cut, bruised and slightly scalded.

The men were engaged in building a cofferdam in the Monongahela River for the pier of the Union Railroad Bridge, when the boiler, which was standing on the river bank, exploded with terrific force, scattering broken metal, steam and scalding water in all directions. Thirteen men were more or less seriously injured, but it is thought all but two—Joseph Wright and Siley Sarb—will recover.

The boiler was of about thirty-horse power, and was considered safe. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

Train Wreck at Wheeling.

Wheeling, W. Va., (Special.)—A Wheeling and Lake Erie train from Cleveland crashed into an open switch in the local yards. Half a dozen passengers were more or less seriously injured. S. K. McLaughlin and wife and daughter, of Cadiz, O., were badly hurt. Otto Ruffman, a traveling salesman, of New York, had his right arm fractured. Rev. W. R. Wilson, of Wheeling, escaped with his artificial leg smashed. J. E. Kiertz, of Wheeling, was probably fatally injured, and George Mayer, a brakeman, was slightly cut and bruised. It is feared that Mrs. McLaughlin may die.

THE NEWS.

The Massanutten Bank, at Strasburg, Shenandoah county, Va., was robbed and dynamited, and some $5,000 secured by the burglars.

A tornado did great damage in Hill and Johnson counties, Tex. Ten lives were lost in a flood at Waco, Tex.

The Republicans of the Third Virginia district have decided to name a candidate for Congress.

A lone colored bandit held up an express train near Little Rock, Ark., and robbed the passengers.

John Ackerman, a landsman of the cruiser Buffalo, was drowned at Norfolk, Va.

Lawyer E. P. Scott stabbed Justice J. J. Hook in a courtroom in Paris, Tex.

Louis Mann dropped dead on the street in Newport News, Va.

Fierce fires ranged over South Mountain, near Laurel, Pa.

The action-at-law begun by the assignee of the United Press of New York against the morning papers of Baltimore, viz.: The Baltimore American, the Sun, the Baltimore Herald and Baltimore Correspondent, for damages for alleged breach of contract, was terminated in New York, after the evidence for the plaintiff had been submitted, the court instructing the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendants, and also ordering the plaintiff to pay a special allowance of $1,000 to the defendants' attorneys.

The town of Hull, in Canada, was totally destroyed by fire and about fifteen thousand people made homeless. The loss to property is estimated at fifteen to twenty millions. The city of Ottawa itself, just across the river, barely escaped destruction.

Prominent men from all parts of the Union will attend the conference to be held at Montgomery, Ala., May 8, 9 and 10 to discuss the race problems of the South.

In a memorial day oration in Atlanta, the Governor of Georgia severely criticized the Republican party and its Philippine policy.

M. W. Sterne, in Petersburg, Va., sued Thomas M. Gilliam for $10,000 damages for alleged betrayal of plaintiff's daughter.

The Newport News (Va.) Abattoir Company's option on valuable water-front property was lost and the enterprise is extinct.

The Front Royal, Va., National Bank was victimized by a stranger, who got $459 on a forged check.

Charles B. Fisher was released by Judge Wocham in Richmond, Va., who declared him to be sane.

The National Manufacturers' Association has voted to hold its next convention at Detroit, Michigan.

William Steinitz, the former champion chess player of the world, is again reported insane.

Employes of New York Central Railroad shops at Buffalo are on strike.

The Pennsylvania Republican Convention at Harrisburg passed a resolution urging Mr. Quay to be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate.

One man was killed and ten men and a girl seriously hurt by an explosion of dynamite at Larimer, Pa.

Ohio Republicans, in State convention, endorsed President McKinley's administration.

Kansas Populists instructed delegates to national convention to vote for Bryan.

Three children lost their lives by a fire in a tenement in New York.

Fifteen hundred electrical workers of New York are on a strike.

Nicola Delfavro, a mosaic worker, who was illegally expelled from the labor union in New York, secured a verdict of $423 damages against the union and the walking delegates.

A suit was instituted by the State Trust Company in New York against Harper & Bros., publishers, for the foreclosure of a three-million-dollar mortgage.

Count Lautree, arrested in Chicago for the Canadian authorities, was released on a technicality, but was immediately rearrested.

Governor Voorhees, of New Jersey, is expected to appoint Chief Justice Magee to succeed the late Chancellor McGill.

William Kuhn and his wife, whom he tried to kill in Philadelphia, were reported both to be in a critical condition.

Andrew Stubbs, of Pittston, Pa., was murdered and robbed by highwaymen.

The journeymen plumbers went on a strike in Chicago.

Henry Y. Yard, who was acquitted of abetting the wrecking of the Keystone National Bank, was discharged in bankruptcy in Trenton, N. J.

An unknown man committed suicide by jumping headlong into a white-hot furnace at the works of the H. C. Frick Coke Company.

Count Lautree, who was arrested in Chicago, is wanted in Canada on the charge of disposing of worthless bonds.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is reported to have secured control of the Western New York and Pennsylvania.

Heavy rains in the South have greatly hampered railroad traffic. The streets of New Orleans were flooded.

Charles S. Rosenbaum and Florence Harold, both young people, committed suicide together in Philadelphia.

The miners of the East Broad Top region, Pa., accepted the Altoona scale and returned to work.

John M. Stauffer, while insane, committed suicide at the county hospital in Lancaster, Pa.

The small cattle butchers in the employ of Swift & Co., in New York, went on a strike.

Admiral Dewey appeared before the House Naval Committee to give his views in regard to submarine craft.

Senator Chandler, from the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted to the Senate the report of that committee in the case of Senator Clark, of Montana.

Information has reached Washington to the effect that the Japanese Government is about to take steps to restrict the emigration of Japanese coolies to the United States.

The President nominated Frank L. Campbell, of the District of Columbia, as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, to succeed Webster Davis.

Marcus L. Hennion, who killed his father-law at Caldwell, N. J., was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor.

It was announced in Minneapolis that the Silver Republicans were to adopt the name of Lincoln Republicans.

John and George Jackson, thirteen and eleven years old, were arrested in Hackensack, N. J., for train-wrecking.

President Gates, of the American Steel and Wire Company, ordered a cut of twenty per cent. in all prices.

The arrested Croton Dam strikers were held in $2,000 bail at White Plains, N. Y., for disorderly conduct.

The Rev. Charles Beecher, a brother of the late Henry Ward Beecher, died at Georgetown, Mass.

CRUSHING TAGALS.

ABOUT A THOUSAND PUT OUT OF ACTION LAST WEEK.

A SANGUINARY CAMPAIGN.

Renewal of the Insurrection at All Points in the Island Results in Some of the Bloodiest Engagements of the War—American Loss During the Week Nine Killed and Sixteen Wounded.

Manila, (By Cable.)—The last week has been one of the bloodiest of the war since the first day's fighting around Manila. Authentic reports, mostly official, show a total of 378 Filipinos killed, 12 officers and 244 men captured, and many more wounded. The number wounded is hardly guessable. Considering that the Filipinos entirely lack hospital facilities, a great majority of the wounded will die. Probably the week's work finished 1,000 insurgents.

The Americans' total loss was nine killed and sixteen wounded. Two sergeants and one private were killed in ambushes while escorting provision trains.

The insurgents have been aggressive in almost every province of Luzon. Gen. Pio del Pilar's band, numbering 300, which was out of sight for three months, the leader being reported killed, has reappeared in its old field about San Miguel.

Pilar is supposed to be again in command. He gave the American garrison at San Miguel, consisting of three companies of the Thirty-fifth Infantry, with a Gatling, a three hours' fight during a night attack. The loss of the insurgents in this engagement is not included in the foregoing total, as they removed their dead and wounded, but presumably it was considerable.

Twenty Filipinos in the province of Batangas attacked Lieut. Wonde, who with eight men was scouting near San Jose. The lieutenant and five men were wounded and one private was killed.

Sergt. Ledoius, of the Thirty-fifth Infantry, was badly wounded in an ambush near Baliuag.

Lieut. Baich, of the Thirty-seventh Infanty, with seventy men, had a five hours' fight with 400 insurgents in the Nueva Caceras district. Twenty of the insurgents were killed.

Col. Smith, of the Seventeenth Infantry, who captured Gen. Montenegro and brought him to Manila, is in the isolation hospital suffering from smallpox, presumably caught from the Filipinos.

Col. Smith's command captured 180 officers and men with Montenegro. The officers were brought to Manila. Montenegro, who was formerly one of the most dapper officers in the Filipino army, looks worn and haggard. He says he has led a terrible life for months, and he has offered to return to the North with Col. Smith to endeavor to persuade his former comrades of the uselessness of opposing the Americans.

One hundred escaped Spanish prisoners from the province of Tayabas, South Luzon, have arrived at Manila.

The insurgents have 400 more Spaniards in that district. Recently the Filipinos destroyed several rods of the railway line near Paniquo in an unsuccessful attempt to wreck a train.

REV. CHARLES BEECHER DEAD.

Eighty-four Years Old and Youngest of the Famous Family.

Haverhill, Mass., (Special).—The Rev. Charles Beecher, a brother of the late Henry Ward Beecher, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Noyes, in Georgetown. He was eighty-four years of age, and was the youngest of the Beecher family.

Rev. Mr. Beecher was graduated from Bowdoin College, and attended Alane Theological University in Ohio. He had held pastorates in Fort Wayne, Ind., Newark, N. J., and Georgetown, Mass., and at one time was rhetoric professor at Galesburg University, Illinois. Before and after the Civil War he spent much time in Florida, where he helped to organize the public school system. Of late years he had led a retired life, devoting his time to the writing of religious and theological treatises.

MRS. KUHN ALMOST KILLED.

Found Badly Used Up in a Boarding-house Yard.

Philadelphia, (Special.)—Mrs. Lillie Kuhn, wife of former State Senator William Kuhn, of Richmond, Va., was found in the side yard of a boarding house at 716 North Sixteenth street shortly after midnight with her head any face badly lacerated, one leg broken and her body badly bruised. She was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where her husband, with his throat badly cut, was also sent under the guard of two policemen. He is under surveillance on suspicion to await the result of his wife's injuries.

THE COLUMBIA REVOLUTION.

Bocas del Toro Said to Be in Possession of the Rebels.

Kingston, Jamaica, (By Cable).—Advices from Columbia say that Bocas del Toro, Panama, is in possession of the rebels. The government chartered the British steamer at Colon to take the troops to Bocas del Toro, where an important battle is expected.

With Bocas del Toro in the hands of the rebels Colon is practically threatened. There is considerable excitement at Carthagena over a report that Baranquilla has fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

Wanted to Kill Some Big Man.

Macon, Ga., (Special).—P. A. Summey, an old Confederate soldier, was sent to the State Insane Asylum, at Milledgeville. In the course of an investigation into his condition it was ascertained that his mind had been wrong for two years, and that his mania was to kill somebody of prominence. At one time he had planned to kill Admiral Dewey. He was preparing to kill himself when arrested.

Civil Service Rule Modified.

Washington, (Special).—The President has signed an amendment to the civil service rules extending the privilege of transfer from excepted to competitive positions to those persons whose positions were at one time competitive, but have since been made excepted.

Bryan to Take a Short Rest.

Austin, Tex., (Special.)—William J. Bryan left here for his home in Lincoln, to rest a few days before beginning the summer campaign.

Duke of Argyll Dead.

London, (By Cable.)—George Douglas Campbell, Duke of Argyll, is dead.

Earthquake Shock in the West.

Portland Ore., (Special.)—A slight earthquake shock occurred in this city at five o'clock A. M. No damage is reported.

QUAY DEFEATED.

Pennsylvania Senator Lost by One Majority—Wellington Decided Contest.

Washington, (Special.)—Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, was denied a seat in the United States Senate after one of the most determined battles ever waged by a claimant in the history of the Senate. A resolution declaring that he was not entitled to a seat was adopted by a vote of 33 to 32. It was a battle royal, and it was not until the last vote was recorded that the one side won the victory and the other was compelled to accept defeat. It was a day in the Senate that will be read of in history. Not since the declaration of war with Spain was there so much suppressed excitement evident.

It was a most unusual scene. Every Senator had one of the long slips, and as name after name was called by the clerk the sound of pencils and paper colliding could be heard all over the house. It was generally accepted before the vote that the result hinged almost upon a hair. This fact increased the interest and heightened the excitement.

Up to the last moment Mr. Quay was the favorite. Like a champion pugilist who had been the hero of many battles, there was a general clinging to the belief that he would somehow win. A man who wanted to bet against the Pennsylvanian would have asked odds, and yet when the situation was carefully inspected there seemed no real reason why he should have been a favorite. The workers on either side were making no predictions. They, above all, understood that the fight would be won or lost on a terribly slight margin.

At no time during the rollcall was one side more than two votes ahead of the other, and as a rule it was see-saw, one being ahead and then behind.

Mr. Wellington, of Maryland, cast the clinching vote against Mr. Quay. There were but two others to vote against him—Wolcott and Wetmore—and both were avowed Quay men, but with these it was not possible for Quay to have a majority if Mr. Wellington voted against him. Hence, there was about as much depending upon Mr. Wellington's vote as any other man's ballot in the Senate. It was the 11th hour, and he could have turned the tide, but he voted resolutely against the seating of the Pennsylvanian, and the day was lost to Mr. Quay.

PERISHED IN FLOOD.

Family of Seven Reported Drowned at Jackson—Over $3,000,000 Damages.

Louisville, Ky., (Special.)—Pouring rains continue throughout the flood districts of the South, and the danger to lives and property is becoming more grave. It was thought Saturday that the crisis was passed, but in many localities the rain is falling again with increased violence.

It was estimated last Saturday that $3,000,000 worth of private property had already been destroyed, and it is now thought probable that this damage will be heavily increased.

Mail and telegraph communication has been destroyed between the smaller towns in Mississippi and Alabama south of Jackson, the northern limit of the flood. Many farmhouses have been swept away, the occupants barely escaping with their lives, and the drowning of a family of seven negroes is reported from Jackson, Miss. The flood district is roughly bounded by a line drawn from Mobile up to the Tombigbee River to the centre of the State of Alabama, thence west through Jackson, Miss., to the Mississippi River.

Around Columbia, Miss., every railroad and wagon bridge is reported washed away, and first crops are a total loss. At Enterprise, Miss., the water stands five feet in the houses and stores. At Meridian, Miss., the water is reported at six feet in the streets. Timber and buildings are reported destroyed at Ellisville, Meridian, De Soto and Trut Bayou Pierre district in Mississippi, and numerous small points in Alabama report great damage.

Trains on railroads into New Orleans which have not been abandoned entirely, are running only in the daylight, owing to the dangerous condition of the tracks.

WANTED TO PLAY HERO.

Burned a Costly House Down to Make a Noble Rescue.

Atchison, Kas., (Special).—In the district court Thomas C. Woerman pleaded guilty to the charge of burning the costly residence of J. C. Fox, a prominent citizen, and was sentenced to serve eighteen years in the penitentiary.

He admitted the Fox family had been very good to him and that he set fire to the house in order to play the part of a hero by rescuing the family, and thereby make his employer feel that his kindness had been bestowed worthily. After Woerman had been sentenced he said: "I plead guilty because I hated to face the members of the Fox family, who had been so kind to me."

BRITISH SUBJECT TRIED.

Manila Authorities Suspect Louis Spitzel of Filibustering.

Manila, (By Cable.)—Louis Spitzel, an agent of the Remingtons and Maxim and one of the biggest promoters in the Orient, has been tried and acquitted on the charge of smuggling.

Government detectives have shadowed him since he arrived in Manila, suspecting his business was filibustering, and the authorities were said to be anxious to get rid of him.

Learning that an employe of his had bought $2,000 worth of jewelry without paying duty, they arrested Spitzel, but were unable to prove the charge. Spitzel is a British subject.

NOTED FENIAN DEAD.

John J. Coughlin, One of Phoenix Park Suspects, Is No More.

Washington, (Special.)—John J. Coughlin, a clerk in the Patent Office, an ardent Fenian and one of the Phoenix Park suspects, died here.

In the uprising near Cork, Ireland, in 1867, Mr. Coughlin was one of the first to take up arms. He was severely wounded in front of Kilmallock Barracks, was captured and tried for treason, for which offense he served five years in prison. On being liberated in 1871 he came to this country.

Gold Watch for Admiral Dewey.

Washington, (Special.)—Admiral Dewey received a delegation at Beauvoir, his country home, which represented 50,000 children in the Northwest, and presented to him as a token of the regard and esteem of the donors a beautiful gold watch and fob.

Cotton Cloth Shipped to China.

Birmingham, Ala., (Special).—The largest single foreign shipment of cotton cloth ever made from the South was forwarded by the Dwight Cotton Mills, of Alabama City, Ala. The shipment comprised seventeen carloads, and is destined for points in the Chinese empire.

KILLED IN A TENEMENT.

Three Persons Lose Their Lives in New York—They Were Children.

New York, (Special.)—Three persons were killed and three injured in a fire in the six-story tenement, 74 Forsyth street. The dead are: Hannah Liebowitz, 13 years old; Amelia Liebowitz, 11 years old; Joseph Liebowitz, 6 years old. The injured: Simon Liebowitz, 38 years old, father of the dead children; Dora Liebowitz, 3½ years old; Michael Rauschbaum, 63 years old.

The injured persons were burned about the face and hands while making their escape.

None of them are seriously injured. The house in which the fire occurred is a typical East side tenement, four families living on a floor. The smoke had already awakened the tenants by the time the policemen who had discovered the fire entered the hallway, and the fire escape on the front of the building was soon crowded with partly dressed men, women and children. The policemen tried to get upstairs through the hallway, but the smoke was so dense that they were driven back. Standing on the top of the iron rail in front of the house a policeman aided the people in getting down by that way.

On the fourth floor lived the family of Joseph Port. Two of the children, Sarah, 16 years old, and Bertha, 12, made their way down the rear fire-escape to the first balcony and then dropped 12 feet into the yard, where they were imprisoned until the fence was broken down by the firemen and they were liberated.

Liebowitz, who is a mattressmaker, lived on the top floor with his wife, Fannie, eight children, and his wife's mother, Rebecca Solomon. Their apartments were already filled with smoke. Liebowitz seized his daughter Dora and tried to get down the stairway, but the flames drove him back, burning him and the child. He managed to make his way out through a window over a plank to the roof of the adjoining building. Mrs. Liebowitz followed with Lizzie, eight months old. Close behind her was her daughter Celia, 17 years old, and her son Nathan, 15, who was carrying his nine-year-old sister Fannie. The children who lost their lives were overcome by the smoke before they could reach the window.

When the firemen succeeded in getting into the top floor they found the bodies of the children. All had been suffocated, but their bodies were blackened by the flames.

The damage to the building was about $10,000.

BOERS SURROUNDED.

Roberts Has Secretly Led Them Into a Trap—Capture Expected.

London, (By Cable).—The position of the Boer forces about Wepener is reported to be most critical. Roberts has sent out small forces now and again during the siege, and at present the Federal troops are reported to be almost surrounded.

Only the most agile movements can save the main body from route or capture.

Divisions under Generals Brabant and Hart have turned the Boer position at Wepener and have gotten within eight miles of the besieged garrison, which signaled by heliograph "All's well."

The patrol of the Seventh Dragoons, before reported missing, has joined General French's camp.

Mounted infantry under Gen. Ian Hamilton has occupied the waterworks at Sannas Post.

The Boer advance upon Dalgety's position near Bockpoort Ridge, in Basutoland, has been checked.

The British river redoubts at Warrenton are being shelled by the Federal forces.

The Boer forces retired from Leeuw Kop in such a hurry that they left behind them a quantity of ammunition and rifles.

General Pole-Carew's admirable disposition of his force thoroughly puzzled the Boers, who were unable to see the direction of the attack.

De Wet is reported holding the waterworks near Wepener with a strong force.

The Federals are reported attacking Wepener, and have captured a herd of Brabant's cattle and horses.

Twenty British were captured at De Wet's Dorp, besides the killed and wounded.

The English are reported as having been driven from kopje to kopje by forces in command of a son of General Cronje, northeast of Boshof.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The House defeated the provision in the Naval Academy bill to turn over to the navy the charting of the waters about the new possessions. The appropriation for the Naval Academy improvements was modified.

The Senate passed a joint resolution providing for the administration of Porto Rican affairs until the new officials are appointed.

Secretary Root continued his explanation to the Senate committee of his bill for the reorganization of the army.

Arrangements were completed for retiring the Porto Rico and substitution of American money on the island.

Mr. Frank W. Hackett, of new Hampshire, has been nominated to be assistant secretary of the navy, to succeed Mr. Allen, appointed governor of Porto Rico.

A bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Chandler has as its object the prevention of enactment of laws by States to restrict rights of colored voters.

The Sundry Civil bill makes an appropriation of $150,000 with which to begin the work of constructing the new custombouse in Baltimore.

Foreign diplomats are much interested in our attempt to collect indemnity from the Sultan of Turkey.

During the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill in the House the charge was made and denied that a lobby was at work to oppose proposition for the government to build its own ships and armor plate.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Senator Perkins, of California, still recalls his sailor days by tying his loose neckties in a half sailor's knot.

Henry M. Rose, the new clerk of the Senate and former private secretary to Senator Burrows, is a journalist by profession. He owned the Benton County (Mich.) Paladium, and afterward did newspaper work in Detroit.

Sir Walter Besant is the latest English author to announce that he is considering a lecture and reading tour in the United States.

George Fred Williams is of German parentage. His father's name was George Weinigman, but had it changed by act of the Legislature to Williams.

General Cronje has a nephew studying for a professional career in London who has become a British subject and whose sympathies are all with his new country.

An autograph unpublished poem by the late Richard Hovey sold for $75 in New York.

WAS THE LAW VIOLATED?

Serious Question Regarding the Cuban Scandal—Statute is Very Explicit.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The exposures regarding the allowance of money from the Cuban revenues to United States Army officers stationed in Cuba continues the engrossing topic of comment in political and official circles here. There is now a very general desire to examine the detailed accounts of expenditures in the island, which Secretary Root promises shall soon be submitted to the Senate. The disbursements of the Cuban funds in the year ending on the 31st of last December reached the enormous sum of $14,000,000. Up to the present time no account of these disbursements, except in the most general and indefinite terms, has been publicly made.

The positive announcement that General Leonard Wood was drawing about $17,000 a year as governor general of Cuba attracted especial attention in Washington, where he is well known, and where, only two years ago, he was a captain and assistant surgeon in the Medical Corps of the army at a salary of about $1,800 a year. It was also recalled that before accepting his new post in Cuba he declined an offer to be president of a traction company at a salary, it was stated at the time, of $15,000 a year. There was also considerable adverse comment over the discrimination, admitted by the Secretary of War, by which Gen. Ludlow was presented with $5,000 a year additional as governor of the city of Havana, while Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, his successor, has not been granted any allowance whatever. The sentiment was expressed by more than one Senator that if the allowance was necessary, as alleged by the War Department in excuse for its action, it should have been given to Gen. Lee as promptly as to Gen. Ludlow. This will undoubtedly be a subject of inquiry when the Senate makes further investigation.

It was stated, in the defense made public by the War Department, that the allowances were not granted until a favorable opinion had been secured from the Attorney General. This opinion, it is expected, will be transmitted to the Senate and will be carefully scrutinized, in view of the express and emphatic provision of law which makes additional allowances to army officers illegal.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Turkish government, according to a dispatch from Constantinople, has replied to the demand of the United States that it will compensate American missionaries under the same conditions as in the case of other foreign subjects. The Porte has not yet replied to the last collective note of the powers.

General Von Schleinitz has resigned from the German army, the Emperor having been displeased with his lack of arrangements at Altona on the occasion of the Emperor's recent visit there.

Lloyd Griscom, United States charge d'affaires at Constantinople, had an audience with the Sultan, supposedly concerning the indemnity demanded by the United States.

Queen Victoria reviewed the naval cavalry and infantry brigades commanded by the Duke of Connaught in Phoenix Park.

Miss Maud Gonne secured a summons for malicious libel against Mr. Colles, editor of the Irish Figaro, in Dublin.

British relief forces have reached Kumassi, in the Gold Coast colony, to check the uprising of the Ashantis.

The Prince of Wales, on his return to London from Copenhagen, was given an enthusiastic reception. King Oscar of Sweden was with the Duke of York at the railway station to welcome the Prince.

Queen Victoria conferred the Victoria Cross on Major Babtie for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Colenso.

American tourists cannot take their pet dogs into England this year, the English authorities having barred all foreign dogs.

The trouble in the Gold Coast Colony, West Africa, is increasing. The Ashantis have killed five hundred of the loyal Bekins.

Jean Alexandre Joseph Falguiere, the famous French sculptor, died in Paris.

The announcement of the marriage in Reno, Nev., of Lord Russell to Mollie Cook caused a sensation in London, as Lord Russell has not secured in England a divorce from his first wife, who declares she will not submit.

Advices from Yokohama, via San Francisco, indicate the near approach of a conflict between Japan and Russia.

The Ashantis are expected to attack the Governor before the arrival of the relief expedition.

The Congress of German Miners passed resolutions declining to join the Socialists.

The yacht of Count Rudolph Festetics was wrecked near Mineeroy, and among those lost was the Countess, formerly Miss Haggin, of New York.

Two battles have been fought between the rebels and the government troops in Colombia, in which a large number of the rebels were killed.

By special permission of the Emperor, Assistant Naval Constructor Gillmore, United States navy, is inspecting the German navy yards.

The Ameer of Afghanistan rebukes the British government for not taking steps to prevent Russian designs upon Herat.

The bubonic plague has broken out in Persia, near the Turkish frontier, 195 deaths having occurred in three weeks.

Objection is made in the British West India Islands to the proposed treaty with the United States.

HELD UP AND KILLED.

Footpads Murder a Man on a Los Angeles Street.

Los Angeles, Cal., (Special).—Footpads shot and killed Joseph Hildner.

While he and his mother were on their way home they were halted by two men who ordered them to throw up their hands. The mother started to run across the street, her son following, but when he reached the middle of the street two shots were fired and he fell with a bullet through his heart.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Mexico has 1,000 gold mines.

Duluth has sixty cigarmakers.

Germany has 26,689 physicians.

Cleveland iron moulders demand $3 a day.

Our farm animals are worth $2,213,011,000.

The Boer war is costing England $760 a minute.

Grand Rapids painters' minimum is now $2.25 per day.

There are nearly 2,000 stitches in a pair of hand-sewed boots.

Bay City street railway men have been conceded the nine-hour day.

In Iloilo bullocks take, to a large extent, the places of horses and ponies.

No man in Omaha need be without work, according to local employment agents.

In New York it has been found that the Chinese are sticking like grim death to union rats.

HEROES AND HEROISM.

Still lying where we laid you down
And left you, speaking low,
Awed by the quiet that had grown
From tumult—long ago!

But now the stillness seems not strange:
'Tis hard to realize
There ever was that stormy change
From dark to sunny skies.

You seem another breed of men,
Of heroes long extinct,
Who dwelt and died beyond our ken,
To ancient heroes linked.

But lo, the shock of far-off fray
Has loosed the seals of sight,
And shows me men will die to-day
For what they deem is right!

And these shall lie beneath the grass
While come and go the days,
And men will know that heroes pass
But heroism stays.

—Edward N. Pomeroy, Youth's Companion.

The Escape of the Whaler

BY AN OLD SEA CAPTAIN.

"In the old days, gentlemen, a sailor on a merchantman might have turned in a few directions without being confronted by the grim possibility of death, but not a whaler.

"God knows it was and still is bad enough to encounter the elements, the hidden derelict, the icebergs and the hundreds of other dangers that the sailor man is heir to with a good sh p under you, but what of the men who were compelled to undergo all these dangers and more. I refer to the whalers. Men who spend half their time in the small boats battling with maddened whales—infuriated beasts, whose frenzied death struggles have sent many a boatload of long-armed, broad-chested fellows to their death. I have sailed on many a craft on many a sea in my day and have had not a few closecalls. I have gone through the breakers on a spar; I have forced down a mutinous crew, and once I lay huddled up in a corner of a cattle steamship when the cattle had charge of the deck. Lay helpless with a broken leg, while the disabled vessel lurched heavily in the trough of the sea and the frantic horses trampled the life out of my comrades. All these I have encountered, but they are pleasant memories compared to an incident which occurred on my first and last whaling volage—one of those incidents where death is so near that its shadow seems to envelop your soul. I am sure that the shadow touched me that day, thirty years ago—I am sure that it still lingers; for how often have I since felt that cold, sickening presence which makes me feel that death, which I so narrowly cheated, claims a portion of my being as a recompense.

"It was in 1874 and I was an able seaman on the whaler Rivenoak, looking for blubber in the South Atlantic, with a seat in the second mate's whaleboat. We had had the boats ready to lower and the mastheads manned for over three weeks before we sighted grease, and when the cry, 'There she blows,' rang out from the fore skysail yard, the old man went wild with delight. 'Sperm whale, sure as ——,' he bawled. 'Down from aloft, every one. Stand by to lower.' And then came the cry. 'Flukes,' which was followed a few minutes later by the announcement, 'There she blows, one mile off the starboard bow.' We got the boats off in good shape and then began the prettiest race to reach the whale first that you ever saw. Our boat took the lead in the start and held it, although the others were not more than two or three lengths behind. We went across the ocean on a course diagonal to that which the whale was supposed to be following, thus hoping to cross his path. We had been rowing about fifteen minutes without getting sight of the whale when suddenly there was a yell from the boat leader. 'Back water,' he cried, 'back for your lives.' We hit the water not a minute too soon for the whale was right under the boat and coming up like a shot. Up, up she rose, missing us by about ten feet. She rose clear out of the water towering like a church steeple and then fell with a splash that nearly swamped the boat. The boat leader was ready, however, and as the whale struck the water he let go with his harpoon, sending it out of sight into the side of the monster, which started off at a rate of speed that made the boat hum through the water. She kept this up for twenty minutes and we soon lost sight of the Rivenoak and the other boats. And then, as though tiring of pulling us along, she suddenly showed flukes and began to make for the bottom like a load of pig lead. The rope, one end of which was attached to the harpoon in the whale's back, ran out of the boat so fast that it looked like a thread of blue smoke. 'Cut that rope if it fouls,' cried the mate, tossing me a hatchet, 'and lose no time about it. If you don't, God help us. The beast is going to sound 100 fathoms sure.'

"I had just leaned forward to pick up the implement when there was a sudden jerk, a crashing whirring sound, and I knew that the rope had fouled. The next minute I felt myself drawn down through the ocean like a shot from a gun. I caught a brief glimpse of the long boat flashing through the water, a number of struggling forms, and then I began to come up. It seemed ages before I reached the surface and those blue skies never seemed so welcome before. Only one of my comrades succeeded in getting out of the boat, and he was floating about on a long plank which had been stored in the bottom of the boat for just such a purpose. I swam up and caught hold of the other end of it. Luckily the water was calm and the plank kept our heads well out of water. Not a sign of our ship or small boats did we see, however, and the thought came over me that we might just as well have been pulled to the bottom by the whale as to die by inches. The hours wore on, however, and we began to grow weak and it got to be a question of how much longer we could hold out. Just as we were about to despair of ever being rescued, my companion, Bill Royce, gave a shout of joy and pointed out over the ocean toward a big steam frigate which was pointing in our direction. We were quite sure she saw us as we must have been plainly marked against the angry colors of the sunset. The vessel looked like a man-of-war, for her spars were clean cut and rakish and we caught the glint of polished brass work. The smoke was pouring out of her funnel and in a few minutes she was within a quarter of a mile of us. I remarked to Royce that we were very lucky, and receiving no reply I turned to look at him. I have never seen such a look in a man's before nor since. It was as white as a sheet, his eyes seemed to bulge out of his head and his teeth rattled together like castenets. He caught my look and in reply pointed off in the direction opposite to that from which the frigate was approaching. 'Sharks,' he whispered. 'They have been attracted by the whale's blood. It's all up now for sure.' I saw but one shark, he was still quite a distance off and was making for us in a leisurely way. The men on the warship saw it too and realized our danger. A single dull boom was heard and a solid shot struck about fifty feet to one side of the maneater, which paid no attention to the compliment, but continued to make for us with a slightly increased speed. Behind him, about thirty feet in the rear, was another shark. Both were quite near now; so was the warship. We could hear the crew manning the davits and falls, we could hear the splash as the small boat took to the water. Again the gun boomed from the warship, but this time the shot went clean over the sharks and struck the water a quarter of a mile beyond. Nearer and near came the first shark and we now saw that the small boat could not reach us in time. The beast made straight for Royce, who screamed with terror. Over on his back turned the shark with his cavernous mouth open and his long cruel teeth reeking with froth. The boat was still twenty yards off. Royce in sheer terror let go his hold on the plank and tried to swim for it. The next instant the shark was upon him. I closed my eyes, heard a shriek from Royce and when I looked the water was stained with blood, but Royce was gone. It was my turn now; the second shark was almost upon me and I caught a glimpse of his little swinish eyes as he turned over on his back. The yards of the warship were thronged and nothing could be heard but the splash of the approaching boat. I was paralyzed. I could not have left the plank to save my soul. Nearer came the shark and again I shut my eyes. I could even hear the snuffling of the beast. And then came the clear, cool command: 'Steady, men, aim, fire.' A volley of musketry awoke the stillness and then I lost consciousness. When I came to I was on the deck of the United States ship ——. The jackies in the rowboat had shot the shark when it was within three feet of me.

"Since then, gentlemen, I have never been in a whaler, and I bear an everlasting grudge against sharks. Not only because of my close call, but because it made my hair turn as white as you now see it, which was not becoming to a boy of 25."—New York Sun.

The New Klondike.

One of the most interesting contributions to the history of gold and gold mining has undoubtedly been discovered in the region of Cape Nome, Alaska, during the past summer. Vague reports have from time to time, for a period of a year or more, been sent out from the bleak and inhospitable shores of Bering Sea of the discovery there of rich deposits of placer gold, and of almost fabulous wealth acquired by a few fortunate prospectors—a new Klondike on American soil—but these gained little credence beyond the portals of transportation companies and the organizers of "boom" enterprises. A few of the more credulous and those unmindful of adventure and hardship took practical action on the receipt of the reports, and prepared to buffet the still ice-bound waters of the Pacific to gain early access to the new land of promise. In a brief period the fame of Golovnin Bay had been spread broadcast, only to be again dimmed by the later announcements that the earlier reports of finds were only "fakes." Making and unmaking are a part of all new mining centres, and in an incredibly short time all manner of conclusions are arrived at regarding the possibilities of a location.—Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

The Modern Author.

"Sirrah," said the new author to his valet, "how goes my new novel today?"

"The 140th edition is just on the press, sir."

"Good! Pay the coal bill, settle the gas account, pacify the grocery man, get my note shaved and take your salary out of it, and then come in and shave me!"—Atlanta Constitution.

CONCERNING CELERY.

How the Relish is Grown and Made Ready For the Market.

There is but one city in the United States that probably handles more celery in carload lots than Kansas City, and that is Chicago, and the city by the Kaw is giving the Windy City a strong race for the leadership. Only two firms in the city handle this article and but one exclusively, yet these two manage to use for distribution nearly fifteen cars of this succulent relish every week during its season. The celery season commences in September and runs into the middle of March. The early part of the season Utah furnishes the celery and later California supplies the balance of it.

C. W. Harris has made a study of the growing and handling of this commodity, and is considered an expert among the smaller dealers in celery throughout the States of the South and Southwest where the larger shipments are made. Kansas City sends the greater portion of the celery shipped there to the Southern States. There are not more than a dozen cities in the country which have enough consumption to warrant shipping it in carload lots.

Great care has to be exercised in the growing of the plant. The ground must be moist and easy of irrigation. As the tops begin to appear it is necessary to keep the stems white. Again care must be taken to prevent worms getting into the stalks and also to prevent rotting. When the stalks are sufficiently grown the plants are pulled up and tied in bunches of one dozen by many growers, while others ship them in crates, which hold from eight to twelve bunches of one dozen each. As these crates are of one size the dealer knows the quality of the celery by the number of bunches contained in a crate; for instance, if there are but eight dozen of the plants in a crate he knows that they will be of larger growth than where a crate contains more, and as size is one of the requisites of good celery, this is one of the first things noted.

After the stalks are gathered and tied up or crated, they are placed in cars for transportation. They are shipped in either refrigerator or ventilated cars, the former being preferable, as when shipped in this manner there is less liability of freezing. Frost in celery destroys the juices and makes the plant bitter. From 1,000 to 1,600 dozen bunches are loaded into a car, and they are shipped just as they are taken from the ground, roots and all. No attempt is made to wash the plants, as they will keep better in transit when in a natural condition and will ripen better.

Upon its arrival in the city the dealer takes the car at his own risk, and there is always a loss of from a dozen to 100 bunches on each car. The bunches are then removed to the sorting room, where all wilted or decayed bunches are thrown away. The trimmer then cuts off the roots, and strips off stems that are green or decayed. All rough and disfigured stalks are also stripped off, but in this there is no loss, as the plants are always sold by the dozen. This work is always carefully watched, so that no poor or ill looking celery shall be sent out. Mr. Harris gives this work his personal attention, and watches the handling with great care. From the trimmer the bunches go to the washer, who must be well versed in the different grades of the product, as it is his duty, while washing out the dirt, to separate the different qualities. The bunches are thrown upon a long table and an ordinary garden hose used. As the bunches become clean the washer selects the various grades, and they are piled by a helper on different benches. There are four grades commercially—the "jumbo," which has the largest and best bleached stems; this is tied with a blue and red ribbon; the "blue ribbon," known also as the "fancy," tied with a blue ribbon; the "red ribbon," choice, with a red ribbon, and the "white ribbon," or standard, tied with a white ribbon.

After the plants are gathered there is no method of improving the quality, although they must be watched very carefully to prevent deterioration.

Marriages at the White House.

The announcement that Miss Mabel McKinley, niece of the President, will probably be married in the White House when she becomes Mrs. Hermanus Baer, during the summer, serves to call attention to the fact that there has not been a wedding in the White House since the spring of 1886, fourteen years ago, when President Grover Cleveland was married to Miss Frances Folsom.

Residents of Washington well remember that event, which was one of the most brilliant hymeneal functions ever celebrated in the Executive Mansion, and if Miss Mabel McKinley really is to take her vows in the national parlors, it is anticipated that the ceremony will be equally as elaborate as that of President Cleveland. There seems to be but little doubt that this ceremony really will be celebrated at the White House, as Miss McKinley is the President's favorite niece, and has often visited the Executive Mansion during the past three years.

Curious as it may seem there have been comparatively few marriages in the White House. In the history of this country there have been but nine such ceremonies, Miss McKinley's will, therefore, be the tenth.—Washington Post.

A Genius for Making Excuses.

A girl can always get up a lot more excuses for her father than her mother can.—New York Press.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Painting Dresses—The Season's Novelties—Busy Sisters in Alaska—To Give a Cent Party—Girls and Their Figures—Etc., Etc.

Painting Dresses.

One of our most wisely alert importers has hit upon a novel and valuable idea.

As you know, these splendid imported pattern dresses are here to-day and sold to-morrow, and that's the end of them. But that is so no more—in this one instance at least—for the importer engaged a water colorist to catch and fix their fleeting beauty upon paper.

So here they are, securely embalmed for the future reference of the firm, as well as customers who came too late to possess.

If one or more of the best examples of each year are preserved how valuable and interesting a collection would the harvest of many years yield.

The Season's Novelties.

There is a promising field for artistic dressing during the new season, and if women fail to accomplish this it will be no fault of the materials, colors, trimmings, and, apparently, models, as there is everything to be desired. Each week the shops display additional novelties in materials and trimmings as well.

The modes of the new season present these familiar features:

The princess dress.
The polonaise.
The overskirt and the tunic.
The plaited skirt.
The bolero and the Eton jacket.
The box coat.
The lavish use of lace, embroidery and fringe.

And the long, soft, pliable effect of nearly every gown.

The new end of the century dresses, like the old beginning of the century dresses, are filmy and clinging. Fashion seems determined to round out the cycle in the manner in which it began.

Busy Sisters in Alaska.

Secretary Wilson has received a most interesting letter from the Sisters of St. Ann, who are conducting a mission school in Alaska, giving an account of their success in raising various kinds of vegetables and table delicacies in that arctic region.

These good women have established a little school on the Yukon, about 1,500 miles from its mouth, and their experiments show that it is possible to grow turnips, radishes and even strawberries in that Territory. They state that they began their hotbed work as early as April 20, 1899, and sowed radishes and turnips in the open ground the second week in May. The first potatoes were planted May 16. May 20 500 cabbage and cauliflower plants were transplanted and two days later a snowstorm descended on them. They were not harmed, however, as they were of a sturdy character. Not a drop of rain fell until the middle of July, when a long spell of cold, rainy weather set in. In spite of these drawbacks the crop thrived.

After giving away a large part of the vegetables, the sisters harvested 250 bushels of potatoes, 500 heads of cabbage, 500 bushels of turnips and a few bushels of carrots. Strawberry plants were set out and grew astonishingly well, but nearly the entire crop of berries was destroyed by mice.—Brooklyn Eagle.

To Give a Cent Party.

A cent party is the latest idea for whiling away an evening when a few friends are met together. Here is the recipe for one:

Each guest was given a card. Fastened to the card with ribbons was a cent with a hole in it, and a pencil. At the top of the cards, in fancy letters, was painted, "A penny for your thoughts." Underneath this were the names of fifteen objects which can be found on a cent. The guest who properly filled his card received a prize of a cent dipped in gold for a watch charm. The ladies' prize was a hatpin on the same order. The following are the articles to be searched for on the cent:

1.	An animal	Hare
2.	Serpent	Copperhead
3.	Southern fruit	Date
4.	Emblem of royalty	Crown
5.	A spring flower	Tulip
6.	Part of an ancient armor	Shield
7.	Another term for matrimony	United
8.	Part of a hill	Brow
9.	Plenty of assurance	Cheek
10.	Found in a school	Pupil
11.	Ancient place of worship	Temple
12.	Early American settler	Indian
13.	Emblem of victory	Wreath
14.	Part of a river	Mouth
15.	A messenger	One cent

Girls and Their Figures.

Stiff corsets are unknown in France. French corsets are always supple and bendable, and this much accounts for the ease of French figures, which are never tightened excepting at the waist, leaving the bust and hips quite free. In England the figure is usually tightened in too much at the bust and hips, which gives too straight a look to the figure, and makes it stiff and uncomfortable, movement being rendered ungraceful by this stiffness.

Let any girl try to lace her stays only at the waist, and let her select her stays as soft and light as possible, and then see if her figure be not as graceful in shape and as elastic as the most graceful and elastic French figure. No tight, straight-down, even lacing will ever make a pretty figure.

If the corset cannot be made expressly to suit the figure, then let it be laced only in the middle at the waist. Even then no real corset should be worn by girls until they are well in their teens. Remember, the softer the corset is the easier it will be, and the tighter it may be laced at the waist without feeling uncomfortable. This is the only way to mold the figure, as it is said, without injuring the health.

Five Years to Make an Apron.

A piece of dark purple satin about thirty inches square, which was evidently intended for an apron, was embroidered by Mary Queen of Scots during her imprisonment in the Tower of London, and is now the property of a family in that city.

A border of flowers exquisitely embroidered in colored silks decorated three sides of the square, and there are strips similarly worked for the pockets and band. More than fifty designs are formed of all the old English flowers, including roses, marigolds and jessamine. Notwithstanding the great age of the work, the colors are perfectly preserved. Expert workers say that five years would be required to reproduce the embroidery. The stitch employed is known as the lost stitch, and it has not been used for more than 200 years.

Mary, Queen of Scots, is said to have been the most skilful embroiderer of her time.

Why Women Appear Young.

"Can anybody tell why women are so much younger now than they were twenty-five years ago?" was the somewhat perplexing question put by a man of fifty at a recent social gathering. "I mean," he explained, "the actual difference in appearance. Look at the photographs of our mothers at forty, and compare them with the women of forty we know. Why, to-day a woman is young at that age under any favorable circumstances. Then she was elderly."

"The answer is easily found, I think," replied a woman. "Girls were taught from the cradle to the grave that the whole duty of woman was to get married, and the moment she attained that supreme felicity her sole anxiety was set at rest. Consequently she adopted the dress and manner of an old woman as soon as she became a wife. If any occasional young woman proved recalcitrant she was criticised and gossiped about until she was worried into submission to established usage. The emancipation of the married woman is one of the triumphs of the woman's century, and we owe it to the 'bachelor girl,' who has dared to remain free and take the consequences."—New York Tribune.

Artistic Millinery.

It is necessary that, besides artistic taste and lightness of touch, the home milliner possess a certain amount of technical knowledge. The amateur milliner, too, must never be too proud to accept hints from those who have learned the business.

The first thing to do in trimming a hat is to partly insert the head lining. This should always be of a good quality sarcenet. A quarter of a yard cut on the bias is sufficient for a hat, so that the difference in the cost of a good lining and a common one is very trifling, while the difference in appearance is very great. A piece rather larger than the crown should be cut from one end and held in its place with a few stitches at each corner. The remainder of the strip can be cut lengthwise into two and joined so as to make a long strip. This can be fastened to where the brim and crown meet, using long stitches inside the hat and very small ones outside. The free edge can then be turned over and hemmed, and when the hat is finished china ribbon should be run through the hem and drawn up to the required size.

To bind the edge of a hat with velvet a crossway strip must be used. One edge can be turned over and secured with "velvet stitch"—i. e., working from right to left, and taking a small piece on the fold just a little to the left. The free edge is put on the upper edge of the hat and held in place with half back stitching. The other edge is then turned to the under side of the brim.

The fold round the crown must be laid on very loosely and secured in one or two places with double knots passed through and tied inside the hat. Feathers, wings or quills should next be securely sewed with double cotton in any desired position. It is important to make them stand high, as amateurs always sew them down as low as possible, thus giving the hat a dowdy appearance.

In making bows it is always advisable to have a picture of a bow and copy it first in glazed calico cut to the width of the ribbon. The calico ribbon should be held over the forefinger of the left hand, while the ends should be plaited up tightly and secured with florist's wire with the right hand. It will then be seen whether the effect is right, and the loops of the real ribbon can be made the right length to give the right effect. Unless the ribbon is of a very soft make the loops need not be wired. If supports are needed some round bonnet wire should be twisted to form a letter T and the cross part of the T attached to the ribbon.

Lace should always be wired with very fine wire, but lace wings require rather a coarser wire.

If piece material is used, it should always be cut on the cross, as it sets so much better and is much more easy to manipulate than when it is cut on the straight.

The Newest Fashions.

A pretty little blue hat, all of some soft silk material, has for trimmings narrow bands of black horse hair braid.

Little Russian coats are as pretty for children as the blouse, but where the blouse opens only to the belt the coats open the full length.

Sailors hats for boys come, many of them, in coarse straws with wide curled rims. Smaller hats are in finer straws, but the rims are all curled.

Pearl button cuff links have, some of them, diamond centres. The button links are to wear with shirt waist, and the diamonds are out of their element in them.

Ribbons will be the favorite material for trimmings, and there will be innumerable varieties — silk, satin mixed with velvet, decorated with printed flowers, studded with spangles.

A pretty creeping blanket for a child is of bright red. Around the edge are appliqued on figures of animals in white, with here and there big letters of the alphabet put on in the same way.

The collar bands or stocks are shaped much as they have been. They round up in the back a trifle, but are not as stiff as they were. They are kept up by whalebones at the sides and in the back.

A novelty in dress trimming is beaded leather of a red-brown tint. It comes in bands and revers-shaped pieces dotted quite closely all over between the two rows of stitching which finish the edge.

Fashionable and becoming garniture is black velvet ribbon run through the meshes of lace waists or boleros, with tiny buckles of French brilliants of fine cut steel fastened where the strands of velvet appear.

Maple, ivy and bronze and yellow oak leaves are used on Legborn hats trimmed with crepe lisse and wide velvet ribbon. Not only is the foliage artistically intermingled with the decoration on the hat, but separate leaves are laid flat upon the outside of the brim around its entire circumference.

Cherries are so popular that on some of the hats they have gone beyond the common, wax-like looking cherries, which are familiar to every one when cherries are used for hat trimmings and are made of silk. The only improvement in this seems to be that they are something different.

In bridal veils two pleated fans of tulle are now used instead of the coronet arrangement. They stand upright upon the head as would an aigrette, and are placed one on either side of a tiny spray of orange blossoms. The fans must not be too tall or stiff.

The bull dog toe is much liked for golf and outing shoes, but having a tendency to make the feet look clumsy it is too ungainly for feminine choice. The shoe par excellence is the well made kid boot and its calf helpmate, which are being worn with the flat or the new Cuban heel.

Many of the new shirts are made with a bolero jacket, and all, except those intended for the hardest wear, are trimmed as they never have been before. The amount of hand embroidery, ruffling and ruching, tucking and plaiting and shirring and ribbon-trimming lavished on the shirt waist will astonish all and sadden those who pay the laundry bills.

A Kangaroo as a Pet.

A unique pet animal in Seattle is the tame kangaroo owned by John McMillan. It has been in his possession for almost a year and is now as domesticated as an ordinary dog. He obtained the animal from an Australian timber ship at Port Blakeley. As a pet he is all that could be desired, being affectionately disposed toward the members of his owner's family. To strangers, however, he is the reverse, and sometimes uses his teeth and sharp claws on them with dire results.

Though Kang is generally a very well behaved animal, he has little weaknesses. Occasionally he goes on a marauding expedition, and robs hens' nests of their eggs. A small dog may enteer his enclosure; then the kangaroo careens down upon the intruder, who, as a rule, takes to ignominious flight, terror-stricken by the appearance of the strange assailant. If he is foolish enough to stand his ground, he regrets it, afterwards; Kang will first scratch him with his forepaws and then use him as a football for his hind feet. His kicking power is enormous.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Something About Pies.

Did you ever stop to think what a vast quantity of pies are consumed in this great pie country? For instance, it is asserted that New York city alone uses 80,000,000 pies a year. These pies, if placed side by side, would reach from New York to San Francisco, back to New York and back again to the Pacific coast with still some pies left over to throw to the birds. That three-stranded pie line wouldn't stand a ghost of a show on a bright day, say, at just about the time school lets out for noon. Think of 10,000 miles of pies! A number of rich Eastern pie-makers have been thinking about the matter so much and effectively that they have formed a company which will control the sale of all the 80,000,000 pies and many more. The pie industry in New York alone disposes of $3,000,000 worth of goods a year, but the new "trust" will make and sell pies the country over.

A dummy clock has been placed on Independence Hall in Philadelphia at the point where a real clock marked the time in other days. Its hands point to the hour when the Declaration was signed.

Clove Fitting Shoes for Spring Wear.

You know what we mean when we say Glove Fitting. Most of the readers of this paper are familiar with the makes of shoes we carry and they know that every pair we sell fits like a glove—if you let us do the fitting.

We can't guarantee a perfect fit to people who know better than we what they want. They must abide by their own decision.

We give you what you ask for if you insist; what is best for you if permit us.

Every Spring style now ready for your inspection.

Polite attention promised whether you come to look or to buy.

Mingle's Shoe Store.

Bellefonte, Pa.

Good News Again

Centre Hall is the high-point along the Lewisburg and Tyrone R. R. by 500 feet and that is why it required

Over Two Car Loads of Furniture, Wall Paper, Blinds, etc.,

To fill our spring orders. Prices are way down.

J. S. DAUBERMAN,

146m CENTRE HALL.

Dates of Teachers' Examinations.

Examination of the teachers of Centre county will be held as follows:

Worth and Taylor, Port Matilda, Tuesday, May 1.

Huston, Julian, Wednesday, May 2.

Union and Unionville, Unionville, Thursday, May 3.

Milesburg and Boggs, Milesburg, Friday, May 4.

College and State College boro, Lemont, Tuesday, May 8.

Ferguson, Pine Grove Mills, Wednesday, May 9.

Patton and Half Moon, Waddle, Thursday, May 10.

Gregg, Spring Mills, Friday, May 11.

Walker and Marion, Hublersburg, Tuesday, May 15.

Liberty, Eagleville, Wednesday, May 16.

Howard, Howard borough and Curtin, Thursday, May 17.

Millheim and Penn, Millheim, Saturday, May 19.

Harris, Boalsburg, Wednesday, May 23.

Bellefonte and Benner, Bellefonte, Thursday, May 24.

Centre Hall and Potter, Centre Hall, Friday, May 25.

Haines, Aaaronsburg, Tuesday, May 29.

Miles, Rebersburg, Thursday, May 31.

Spring, Pleasant Hill, Wednesday, June 6.

Philipsburg, South Philipsburg and Rush, Philipsburg, Thursday, June 7.

Snow Shoe and Burnside, Snow Shoe, Friday, June 8.

Examinations begin at 9 o'clock in the morning. It is Superintendent Gramley's wish that all enter the class in the district in which they intend to teach. All persons taking the examination should take stamped envelope along for return of certificate, as no report will be given on day of examination.

Papered the Parsonage.

Mrs. Thomas Wilson and Mrs. Frank Bradford, who last week called upon the members of the Presbyterian church, soliciting money for the purpose of papering their parsonage, were quite successful, and received enough money to do considerable papering, which was done this week, and with the pretty patterns selected, the interior of the parsonage was greatly improved.

Death of Mrs. Hagen.

Mrs. Hagen, mother of John Hagen, of near Farmers Mills, died on Monday afternoon, at 3:30, her age was 79 years and 6 months. Her husband died many years ago. Deceased was highly esteemed and a devoted member of the Reformed church. Burial at Farmers Mills cemetery, this forenoon.

—The best flour in the world is the Pillsbury flour. It is kept always on hand by John S. Auman, at his mill, Centre Hall. There is none better than this brand. Give it a trial.

DROPPED OVER DEAD.

Sudden Death of Mrs. William Rishel at Tusseyville.

Mrs. Margaret Rishel, the aged widow of the late William Rishel, died vers suddenly in the yard at her home at Tusseyville on Tuesday morning, while on her way from the barn to the house. Mrs. Rishel's death was without premonition, and was quite a shock to that community. She had been in her customary good health and on that morning was up and around as well as usual. She had gone to the barn to attend to chores and while returning, staggered and fell. Her grand-daughter, Miss Emma Swartz, saw the aged lady fall and ran at once to her assistance, but the vital spark had already fled and life was extinct. Death was supposed to have been caused by heart trouble. Mrs. Rishel's age was over eighty years, and she is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Samuel Swartz, at Tusseyville.

On March 1st, last, just two months previous, the death of her husband occurred under almost similar circumstances and it is a strange coincidence that his aged wife should follow him to the dim beyond in so short a period of time and without any warning or previous illness.

Mrs. Rishel was a native of Clinton county. She was a devout Christian lady and a member of the United Evangelical church.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning at 9.30 o'clock at Tusseyville. Interment will be made in the United Evangelical cemetery.

Centre Hall Doubled Up.

The announcement last week of the recommendation of the appointment of the sensus enumerators for Centre county did not include the district of Centre Hall. Upon inquiry from Edward Chambers, the supervisor of census taking for the county, he gave the information that the boro had been included in the district with North Potter township, and that the appointment of Corman G. Spicher for North Potter, carries with it also Centre Hall boro. Will D. Shoop, who was recommended for the position in the town, and who expected it, will not be appointed. Doubling up the town was the work of the department at Washington, with the county leaders recommending otherwise.

All Decisions Affirmed.

The supreme court this week handed down three opinions in each of which the decision af the Centre county court was affirmed. The cases appealed to the higher tribunal were: John F. Potter, administrator vs. Union Central Life Insurance Co. Fox vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Frost and Fairer exrs. vs. Louisa Bush. During his seven years' service on the bench, there have been a number of cases appealed from the decision of Judge Love to the supreme and superior courts. But in not one instance has Judge Love been reversed by either court. This is an excellent record, and places Centre County's Judiciary to the front.

Death of Robert Barr.

The venerable Robert Barr, aged about 75 years, died Thursday morning at the residence of his son, Homer Barr, at Boalsburg. He was a conscientious christian gentleman, a member in good standing of the Presbyterian church. He leaves to mourn their loss a widow and five children. Mrs. Blair, of Howard; Cyrus, of Gatesburg; Mrs. Emma P. Wilson, of Bellefonte, and Homer, of Boalsburg. The funeral took place from his late residence on Saturday afternoon. Interment in the Boalsburg cemetery.

Eclipse of the Son.

A total eclipse of the sun which is scheduled for May 28th, will be the first in eleven years, and it will be eighteen years before the country will have another opportunity to observe one. The eclipse will be visible in this section, but not in its totality. According to the almanac for this year, which gives the times when the eclipse will be visible at different points in Pennsylvania. The eclipse here will begin at 7.20 a. m. and end at 9.55 a. m.

A Relic.

In the Reporter office is a relic from away back, an iron hand press, known as the Smith press. A hundred years ago, or over, it was used to print the old Lycoming Gazette, at Williamsport, and was in service in that office until 1868, when it was purchased for the Reporter office and its issues for one year printed from it, when a power press was required for a rapidly increasing circulation. We are using it now as a proof press. Theodore Wright-editor-in-chief of the Philadelphia Record, who was proprietor of the Lycoming Gazette near half a century ago, pulled this press and did some to wear the deep hollow in its lever.

Hurt His Hand.

One day last week, as Thomas Wilson, proprietor of the Wilson creamery at the station, was walking on the old railroad track at Paddy mountain, his foot caught and threw him forward. In falling, his hand struck a rusty spike which entered the flesh in the heart of the hand, causing an ugly and painful wound.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Term for Second Week Closed on Tuesday Afternoon.

Monday morning court convened at 9.30 o'clock, with Judge Love on the bench.

The first business of the week was the calling over the list of cases for trial. The following cases were disposed of as follows:

C. K. Sober vs. J. C. Condo; judgment was confessed for costs in favor of the plaintiff.

John P. Harris, W. T. Gray and Samuel T. Gray vs. Jacob Thielman, Samuel Marsh and George Chapman; case continued.

John P. Harris vs. Morrell Marshall; continued.

Frick Co. vs. W. M. Lutz; continued.

John G. Love, et. al., exr's of Adam Hoy, deceased, vs. The German American Insurance Co., of New York; continued.

Wm. I. Harvey vs. Thomas I. Lucas; continued.

Robert Kinkaid vs. Rosa L. Pearce; continued on account of the illness of Rosa L. Pearce, the defendant.

Samuel Wilkinson, et. al. vs. Richard O'Neill, Overseer of the Poor of Rush township, and P. R. Gorman, supervisor of Rush township; continued.

The First National Bank of Bellefonte vs. Peter F. Collins, administrator of etc., of Thomas Collins, deceased; judgment rendered by the jury in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of $989.85.

S. S. Messenger & Son vs. John Wert and James Wert; case settled by the parties.

Henry Wohlfort vs. Nathan Hough and Emeline Hough; continued.

Nannie Lucas vs. the township of Boggs; case settled by the parties as per agreement filed.

Mary Nyman vs. the township of Boggs; settled.

Wm. Witmer vs. W. J. Sowers. Sometime in the fall of 1899 this defendant, who held a note against J. C. Witmer, had the same entered of record and caused an execution to issue, placing his writ in the hands of the sheriff, who levied upon all the personal property in the possession of J. C. Witmer, whereupon Wm. Witmer, this plaintiff, served notice on the sheriff that the property did not belong to J. C. Witmer, but that the property belonged to him, having bought it at a sheriff sale sometime in the year 1895 on an execution on a judgment in his favor. After this notice the sheriff had the goods appraised and returned his writ under the interpleader laws of the Com., and this issue was framed to try the title of this property, and at the trial the plaintiff sustained his claims and a verdict was rendered in his favor on Monday for the property levied upon.

Austin Swisher vs. John Bruss, Geo. Bruss, Hugh Adams and Elizabeth Bennett. This action was brought to gain possession of a tract of land of about 21 acres in Huston twp., which the plaintiff, together with other lands bought from Jacob Tome in 1870 on articles of agreement, obtaining a deed therefor in 1878, and sometime in the early seventies Mr. Swisher sold these 21 acres to Wm. Bennett on an article of agreement which the plaintiff alleges Mr. Bennett surrendered to him near the end of the year 1874, stating that he could not pay for it, and that he, Swisher, went into possession of the land again in 1875 and remained in possession until sometime in 1886, when he was dispossessed by these defendants. The defence is, that in 1873 a judgment was entered against Wm. Bennett which was so proceeded in that the land was sold in 1874 by the sheriff to Hugh Adams, who received his deed from the sheriff for the same and in 1888 Mr. Adams sold the property to John and George Bruss. Verdict Tuesday in favor of the defendants for the land described in the writ.

David Spotts vs. S. R. Pringle and Martin Cowher. At April term, 1898, Mr. Pringle bought at Sheriff sale the property in Worth twp., on which the plaintiff was a tenant and received his deed therefore from the sheriff, and wishing to have possession of the premises so bought, the plaintiff several times promised to vacate the premises, none of which promises were fulfilled, and in May 1899, Mr. Pringle, with Martin Cowher, the constable, and others went to the house of the plaintiff and set his goods out on the public road, where they were exposed to the weather for about ten days or two weeks and the plaintiff brought this suit against the defendants for damages. Verdict in favor of the defendants.

Fannie Barnhart, by her father and next friend, Thomas M. Barnhart, vs. the boro of Bellefonte. Continued on petition at the costs of the defendant.

All jurors discharged on Tuesday noon.

Will Interest Ministers.

The commissioner of internal revenue has made the following ruling: A marriage certificate, to be returned to any officer of a state, county, city or town to constitute part of a public record, requires no stamp. A marriage certificate issued by the officiating clergyman or magistrate and given to the parties, if required by law, must be stamped at the rate of ten cents.

DIED AT COLYER.

Mr. George Reiber Passes Away After a Long Illness.

The death of Mr. George Reiber, one of Potter township's estimable and well-to-do citizens occurred at his home near Colyer last Friday after a long illness covering a period of several years, at the age of 70 years, 2 months and 12 days.

Mr. Reiber was a native of Berks county, and was born at Sinking Spring, Pa., and with his parents came to Centre county in 1836, locating near Tusseyville, in which vicinity Mr. Reiber has since continued to reside. He was a farmer by occupation, and at the time of his death was the owner of two fine farms situated in his vicinity.

Mr. Reiber had been in ill health for a number of years, suffering from a paralytic stroke from which he never fully recovered. For some weeks past his health was precarious. and complications arising, medical skill availed nothing and death resulted. He leaves a wife and one son, William Reiber, of Colyer, to survive him.

The funeral took place on Tuesday. Interment was made in the cemetery at Tusseyville. Rev. J. M. Rearick, pastor of the Lutheran church, of which Mr. Reiber was a life-long member, officiated at the services.

Fire Near Lemont—Dwelling on Jacob Bottorf's Farm Burned.

On Friday afternoon last, about 2 o'clock, the large stone house, on the farm of Jacob Bottorf, occupied by his son D. H. Bottorf, about half mile below Lemont, was totally destroyed by fire.

The fire originated from the kitchen in some way, and burned so rapidly that ere assistance could get there from Lemont, nothing of the contents could be saved except a bed, sewing machine and some clothing, amounting to near $100.

The building was a total loss along with a smoke-house and bake-oven. Mr. Bottorf's loss is about $1600.

The house was insured in the Centre Hall company for $1000. On the contents the tenant had an insurance of $400.

Mrs. Bottorf, when the fire started, was whitewashing a small outbuilding near the kitchen with her back turned to the latter, and only became aware of the fire when a coat she had on was burned to her back by a spark which lit thereon. She had much fancy work of her own make in the bedchambers which could not be saved.

A spark from the flue falling upon the kitchen roof caused the fire.

Mr. Bottorf will rebuild at once, the new house to be wood.

This house was one of the old landmarks, having been erected by Dr. Coble in 1813 and finished in 1814, 84 years ago. Some 30 years ago Mr. Bottorf remodeled and painted the inside painting the outside also, all at an expense of $800.

See next issue

Dairy Farming Pays.

At the skimming station at Fiedler, Seymour Winkleblech received $28.04 for milk sold to that plant between March 15 and March 31. Among others who received big checks for the same period were Newton Hess, 24.76; H. O. Feidler, $17; Adam Zerby, 21. These gentlemen take excellent care of their stock and it is readily seen that they are amply repaid for their trouble. This report also shows to the farmers the advantages of the separator system as used by the Howard Creamery company over the old method.

Death of Mrs. Lot Evans in Illinois.

Mrs. Lot Evans, of McConnell, Ill., died on Thursday morning of last week as we learn from the Freeport Bulletin, of a complication of diseases after an illness of several weeks, aged about 74 years. She was born near Potters Mills, and was a daughter of Michael Decker. During the spring of 1876 the family moved to McConnell. The deceased leaves a husband aged nearly 80 years, and two sons and a daughter. Mrs. Evans was a kind and affectionate wife and mother, and an excellent christian lady, and a most consistent member of the M. E. church.

A Town's Drawback Men.

Speaking of the collapse of the Bellefonte shirt factory one of the papers of that town claims the dissatisfaction of the employes was largely due to the idle talk of the citizens. Muncy recently lost an industry employing five hunderd hands because the citizens of the town were continually giving it a black eye. These facts we find in the Tyrone Herald, and it could have truthfully added that Centrehall has a sprinkling of the same kind of material, not doing any thing for the town, yet endeavoring to break down needed improvements planted by others.

Lawn Social.

The ladies of the M. E. church will hold a lawn social at Mr. William Lohr's on the evening of May 30th, Decoration Day. Ice cream, cake, coffee, etc., will be served. All are invited to attend.

Wm. Curry will open a new shoemaker shop in the new building adjoining the meat market. New shoes made in neatest fitting style, and all kinds of repair work done on short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed, and a hsare of patronage solicited. tf

Buying Good Clothes....

In fact is becoming a necessity of every day life. Not only the quality of a suit tends to make it excel, but the style, fit and finish of a garment each lend a helping hand to make it "the Acme of Perfection."

Selling Good Clothes==

Is our business. No suit passes through our hands that is not perfect in each and every particular. Buy a suit of us once and you will buy the next one at the same place. Our aim is to try and please you, not to make you buy. In other words, if we cannot please you, we don't want to sell you.

Our Stock of Children's Clothing

Surpasses any in Centre county. Suits for the little ones, the medium ones, and the big ones will be found here in abundance. We can show you many styles from which to make your selection,

Its high time to leave off your woolens. Don't forget our Underwear Department when you lay in your Spring supply.

Neckwear, Collars, Cuffs, Hosiery, Gloves, etc.,—all that tend to make an up-to-date dresser, can be found here at prices that will astonish you.

Don't forget that we are the sole agency for the celebrated Roelof Hats.

"SIM THE CLOTHIER."

Reynolds' Bank Building, - Bellefonte, Pa.

Goods for Spring and Summer

We have added a large new line of the latest style Dress Goods, and can give a better assortment for selection than can be found elsewhere in the valley. We have our other lines just as complete, and our prices are always right.

Come and see.

H. F. Rossman,

SPRING MILLS.

All Cards

Calling for Solar Baking Powder at my store will be redeemed at full value if brought in at once. The powder is excellent and it costs you nothing but returning the order card to me.

Custom-Made Suits

Sold from sample at very low margins. Suits can had in four days and must fit or no sale. Ask to see samples.

Commencing Monday, April 23, for one week, will sell Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Shoes at Cut Prices.

Over 400 pairs. Don't miss them.

G. H. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

No Advance in Prices

—ON—

Chamber Suits AND Side Boards

AT BRACHBILL'S.

Come and see before they get away from you.

This season Go-Carts and Baby Carriages now ready for you at old time prices.

W. R. Brachbill,

BELLEFONTE, - - - - - PA.